# The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2561. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.



[Advertisement.]

## THE CITY ELECTION.

WM. F. HAVEMEYER FOR MAYOR.

SAMUEL J. TILDEN, COUNSEL TO THE CORPORATION.

FOR GOVERNOR OF THE ALMSHOUSE—PATRICK McELROY.

**Prominent Considerations Submitted to the Public by the Friends of the Havemeyer Nominations.**

FRAUD! FRAUD! ON GUARD.

Skilled in all the appliances of popular deception, and grown more desperate as the condemnation of all right-thinking people has become more certain, the friends of WOOD, including the *machine-Republicans*, have had printed, during the past few days, on a private printing-press, at Sing Sing, three hundred thousand Handbills and large Posters announcing the withdrawal of WM. F. HAVEMEYER from our municipal contest. The handbills, for there are two, purport to be cards from Mr. HAVEMEYER, with a forgery of that gentleman's signature appended. The first, addressed to all "*Democratic Electors*," and withdrawing in favor of FERNANDO WOOD; while the second is addressed to "*Citizens irrespective of party*," withdrawing in favor of GEORGE OPDYKE. The plot runs that these forgeries are to be brought down from Sing Sing by the last train to-night, and scattered broad-cast throughout our streets and stores before daylight to-morrow morning. Crowds of boys have been organized in the different Wards to issue out with these handbills, and shout them through the streets. Citizens, be on your guard against these for gories *from an experienced hand!* WM. F. HAVEMEYER solicits your suffrages, and relies on you to brand the infamy of this plot by giving him such support as his record merits. He asks no more of your generosity—your justice can give him no less! Every vote for any other candidate than HAVEMEYER will be either a full vote *or half a vote* for WOOD.

☞ SPURIOUS AND FRAUDULENT BALLOTS *have been issued with the name of "William F. Havemeyer" spelt wrongly in various ways by the "single-eyed" hero of the Mayoral-i-ty* "BAD SPELL." ☜

FOUR APOLOGIES FOR MR. OPDYKE'S COURSE.

We do not now believe—we never *have* believed—that the *machine-men* of the Republican ranks will be able to divert any large portion of the honest and high-minded Republican vote to the side of WOOD. In attempting to keep the respectable classes, who only desire good and honest City Government, from voting for HAVEMEYER, these corrupt politicians *have overshot their mark*, and have betrayed, in the columns of the *Tribune*, the *infamous bargain made with* WOOD, *on the basis of certain notorious plunder-schemes which* WOOD, *if in power*, MIGHT BE RELIED ON TO FORWARD. As to OPDYKE'S part in this business, there are two or three excuses to be urged:—*First*, as a New-Jersey man, now and always having his family residence in another State, *and, up to a very recent period*, ONLY VISITING THIS CITY DAILY TO DO BUSINESS, he could not be *expected to know* the actual condition of our City, or the *characters of the men* who now urge him forward for slaughter. *Secondly*, the monstrous treachery involved in his nomination is something *to stagger judgment, and give the reasoning faculties no time to operate.* This prevents him from drawing a right conclusion on the fact, *that he is now nominated for the Mayoralty*, with no possible chance of success, *by the very men who spent* OVER FOUR THOUSAND DOLLARS *a month since to prevent his nomination as Senator in the District of his town house*, WHERE ELECTION WAS CERTAIN. *Thirdly*, he is an amiable, but weak and inexperienced man, wholly ignorant of the machinery used in public affairs, and therefore unable to comprehend why the *politicians of his own party*—the men who take their cue from *Albany*—should desire HIS destruction. *Fourthly.* He does not see that the success of WOOD, *in a political point of view*, would subserve the interests of the Republican *Managing-Politicians* MUCH [BETTER THAN THE ELECTION OF THEIR OWN NOMINAL CANDIDATE, HIMSELF! It would accomplish the same political results, *so far as the interests of Albany are concerned*, while giving them in WOOD the most unscrupulous tool for their schemes of civil depredation—at the same time (as they hope,) *partly shielding the Republican Party* FROM THE DIRECT RESPONSIBILITY OF ORGANIZED AND WHOLESALE PUBLIC PLUNDER. These one might think, are propositions plain enough for a child to understand; but the putative father of the "*Bullion Bank*," and the advocate that *unclaimed deposits in our City Savings' Banks* should be transferred to Albany, and there *confiscated to the payment of the State Debt*, has not yet been able to appreciate their simple and clear logic. He will be taught better by to-morrow night, after having seen the *machine-Republicans* all day long *working the Wood and Hull* "COMPROMISE TICKET" in the streets, and *out of the very boxes for which Mr. George Opdyke pays!* ☞ EVERY VOTE FOR OPDYKE WILL BE HALF A VOTE FOR WOOD. ☜

SIGNIFICANT.

☞ AS PROOF OF THE SECRET LEAGUE BETWEEN WOOD AND THE MACHINE-REPUBLICANS, IT MAY BE SEEN ON EVERY DEAD WALL AND ASH BOX, THAT THE HAVEMEYER POSTERS AND PLACARDS HAVE BEEN CAREFULLY AND ACTIVELY DESTROYED, WHILE THOSE OF OPDYKE AND WOOD REMAIN LOVINGLY AND UNINJURED, SIDE BY SIDE, TOGETHER. TO ALL INDEPENDENT VOTERS—THE QUESTION FAIRLY SETTLED. ☜

*Supposing that Wood were not in the field as a candidate* and that the contest for the Mayoralty lay between HAVEMEYER and OPDYK, for which of these should citizens having the welfare and advancement of our City at heart, cast their votes? WM. F. HAVEMEYER has twice been tried in the office, and has not proved wanting. At the expiration of his second term in 1847, he was OFFERED THE UNANIMOUS NOMINATION OF ALL THE POLITICAL PARTIES IN OUR CITY—the Democratic and Whig Conventions of National Hall and Tammany, *both uniting in a request to him that he would* "CONTINUE TO LEND OUR MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS HIS ABLE, UPRIGHT, LIBERAL AND EXPERIENCED SUPERVISION." On the other hand, Mr. OPDYKE, until very recently a resident in another State, though carrying on business in New-York—is *wholly and utterly unacquainted with our great City interests*; and it would take him, *or any other man*, MORE THAN TWO YEARS TO LEARN THE COMPLEX AND OFTEN CONTRADICTORY SYSTEM OF CHARTERS, ORDINANCES AND LAWS, UNDER WHICH OUR MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT IS CONDUCTED. Embarrassed, as Mr. OPDYKE would be, *with a Democratic majority in the Board of Aldermen*, what other result could ensue but a TOTAL PARALYSIS OF PUBLIC BUSINESS? The Mayor can do nothing without the Board of Aldermen; HE CAN NEITHER REMOVE NOR APPOINT, WITHOUT A MAJORITY OF THAT BOARD IN HIS FAVOR; he can originate nothing of his own power; and his suggestions—however excellent, or the reverse, they might be—would fall still-born on the ears of men, *representing an undoubted majority of the people*, who would feel that, *by an unworthy trick*, this MAJORITY HAD BEEN NULLIFIED AND A MAYOR REPRESENTING ONLY A MINORITY ELECTED. *Do you desire to see the City Government so paralyzed at this juncture?* Do you desire this conflict of authority between the Chief Magistrate of our City and the legislative branch of our City Government? Will you sacrifice *all* your most precious interests as citizens at the bidding of *a corrupt and reckless cabal*, now only intent on carrying out their PRIVATE SCHEMES OF SELF-AGGRANDIZEMENT AT THE PUBLIC EXPENSE? The men who nominated GEORGE OPDYKE for Mayor, *that he might be slaughtered by their defection to Wood*, are the same men who spent over $4,000 in their own party TO DEFEAT HIS NOMINATION AS SENATOR, WHERE ELECTION WAS SURE, and these very men to-day *are the most active workers in Wood's secret army of fraud, chicane and pillage.* EVERY VOTE FOR OPDYKE WILL BE HALF A VOTE FOR THEIR REAL CANDIDATE, FERNANDO WOOD.

ELECTORS ANSWER!

If the Charter election for Mayor was intended to be a political struggle, why has it to be decided on political principles? why has it been made separate from all other contests? why have we to vote in December for Corporation officers, instead of voting for them in the regular November elections, when State, County, and Federal issues are all to be decided on party grounds? Those who attempt to involve party interests, in this struggle, for *an honest and pure civic administration*, are ENEMIES TO THE BEST INTERESTS OF OUR CITY.

TO THE BUTCHERS AND MARKETMEN OF OUR CITY MARKETS.

WOOD is energetic in mischief, and cunning in the science of fear. One of his latest electioneering tricks is the circulation of a report—the direct reverse of truth, we need hardly say—that WM. F. HAVEMEYER is in favor of "*taking all the stands in our City markets from their present possessors and putting them up to auction for the highest bidders!*" Now, can WOOD seriously hope to impose on the *common sense and experience* of the intelligent classes who hold stands in our makets, by this PREPOSTEROUS STORY? Does not the record of WM. F. HAVEMEYER, during his two former mayoralties, show that he was, and ever has been, the MOST TRUE, STEADFAST AND CONSERVATIVE FRIEND OF LABOR, HONEST INDUSTRY AND VESTED RIGHTS? When WOOD was Mayor (and on *this* point let our marketmen refer to their own experience,) every Stand had to pay an *annual assessment*, under plea of a "POLITICAL CONTRIBUTION,"—the whole direct and indirect patronage of the City Government being then employed to *perpetuate in office those officials who extorted fortunes from every channel of public plunder, and whose misdeeds are on record in the indictments found against them by Grand Juries in our Courts of Law!* WM. F. HAVEMEYER is now, *as he has ever been*, in favor of maintaining VESTED RIGHTS, and in favor of permitting industry, *in all its branches*, to be carried on WITHOUT THE IMPOSITION OF PENALTIES. Mr. HAVEMEYER is not *a self-seeker, ambitious* for reëlection, and will therefore *not impose*, nor *allow to be imposed*, any "POLITICAL ASSESSMENTS;" he is an honest, high-minded and just man, raised far above any suspicion of unworthy motives, and his policy ever has been to give and maintain "UNRESTRICTED AND UNTAXED LIBERTIES OF TRADE AND BUSINESS AS THE SUREST MEANS OF HAVING THE PUBLIC SUPPLIED IN THE BEST MANNER AND AT THE MOST REASONABLE PRICES." The honest and intelligent butchers and other tradesmen of our markets will discharge *a duty to themselves* in branding with contempt and reprobation this last desperate and baseless subterfuge by which WOOD hopes to divert their votes from the only man WILLING AND ABLE TO PROTECT THEIR RIGHTS AGAINST EXTORTION, AND THAT MAN IS WM. F. HAVEMEYER, *who was known during his two former administrations as* "THE TRADESMAN'S FRIEND!"

THE RESPONSIBILITY WHERE IT BELONGS.

The meeting in favor of honest and able City Government, held last Saturday night, at the Cooper Institute, was a demonstration worthy of our City and the cause which all good citizens have at heart. The noble and just denunciations of the public and private career of WOOD by such men as JAMES T. BRADY, JOHN VAN BUREN, JOHN MCKEON, THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER, Col. DOHENY, Dr. PHILIP MERKLE, and the assembled intellect and popular weight of the Vice-Presidents on the platform, cannot fail to have a deep effect on the public mind, and may be taken as assurance that *every vote Wood can get above seven thousand*, WILL BE A REPUBLICAN BALLOT. The Democracy of our City, by the unanimous voice of all their representative men, have *washed their hands of Wood's infamies*, AND HAVE SET THEIR FACES AGAINST HIM FOREVER! It now rests with the honest Republicans of our City to say whether they are ready to take the responsibility of RE-WARMING THIS DEAD VIPER INTO LIFE! The machine-men of their Party, *as can be seen in every Ward throughout the City*, ARE BOTH WORKING AND WILL VOTE FOR WOOD; but let all independent men, who only desire able and honest City government remember, THAT EVERY VOTE NOT CAST FOR HAVEMEYER, *is either a* FULL VOTE OR HALF A VOTE FOR WOOD.

☞ Be on your guard against spurious and misspelt ballots, and announcements that HAVEMEYER has withdrawn. ☜

THE INFAMOUS BARGAIN.

It is really painful to see a gentleman of Mr. OPDYKE'S private worth made the victim of such a conspiracy as is now on foot among the corrupt politicians of his own party, for his annihiliation. The effort is, to make all honest and non-political Republicans—the men not "inside the ring"—throw away their votes on Mr. OPDYKE, thus withdrawing so much natural support from the cause of civic honesty, as represented by Mr. HAVEMEYER, while all the men who pull the ropes and oil the valves of the Republican machine are to go "solid for WOOD," as the man most likely to promote their nefarious schemes against the City Treasury.

[Advertisement.]

**An Opdyke Lie Nailed to the Counter.**

THE AMERICAN NOMINATION FOR MAYOR—WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER.

There has appeared in the TIMES a card, to which the writer was evidently ashamed to put his name, in which it is attempted to show that Mr. OPDYKE received the American nomination for Mayor. The document is one tissue of falsehood and deliberate misrepresentation from beginning to end, as the following analysis will show:

FALSEHOOD I.

IT IS NOT TRUE—as stated in that Opdyke Card—that Mr. OGDEN accepted the American nomination in his speech to the Whig Committee. On the contrary, he did not mention the Americans, although he might have done so with propriety, since he had accepted the American nomination, through the Committee which tendered it to him.

FALSEHOOD II.

IT IS NOT true—as stated in that Opdyke card—that he was nominated in the American Convention by 52 out of 62 Delegates. There were, in fact, at no time 62 Delegates present on the evening of Mr. Opdyke's pretended nomination. Three Wards were wholly unrepresented, and thus there could have been but 57 Delegates present.

FALSEHOOD III.

IT IS NOT true—as stated in that Opdyke card—that but 16 Delegates retired from the Opdyke caucus, after the deliberate insult to a high-toned gentleman, of reconsidering his nomination, even after he had accepted the nomination and the Committee of the Convention appointed to tender that nomination was prepared to report the fact. There were, in fact, 22 Delegates—not 16—withdrew from the Convention, which was degenerating into a Republican caucus—which 22 Delegates represented 12 Wards. In support of this we refer to the published names.

FALSEHOOD IV.

IT IS NOT TRUE that 6 of those who retired from the Republican Caucus returned. On the contrary, the 22 who remained increased in strength by accessions from the other side, both at that and subsequent meetings, and not one of the 22 who withdrew has left them.

FALSEHOOD V.

IT IS NOT TRUE that after the 22 retired there remained in the Republican Caucus 52 delegates, because there were only 57 delegates originally; deducting from which the 22 who retired, *and none of whom returned*, there remained, in fact, but 35, and if the number was increased to 52, as stated, it must have been by the admission of outsiders who had no right there, but yet quite as much right as one-half of those who remained, and who were not themselves elected, but who were originally "roped in" to accomplish that special piece of villany—the nomination of the whole Republican ticket.

FALSEHOOD VI.

IT IS NOT TRUE that even in the packed Convention—composed, as we have shown, principally of substitutes and outsiders—that *Mr. Opdyke was unanimously nominated.* On the contrary, there were *half-a-dozen negative votes*, which left but 29 legitimate votes that could have been given to OPDYKE, being five less than a legitimate majority of a full Convention of 66.

FALSEHOOD VII.

IT IS NOT TRUE that the American Party are working for OPDYKE. On the contrary, at least TEN of the Ward Councils have repudiated Mr. OPDYKE, and refused to recognize the pretended American Convention that indorsed him, and will not allow his tickets in the American boxes. And more than that, the Wards that repudiate OPDYKE are the very Wards *where the strength of the American Party lays*, the so-called Americans who uphold OPDYKE being principally those who represent such Wards as the First, Second, Third, Sixth, Eleventh, Fourteenth, &c., &c., where very few American votes are polled, if any, and every vote really polled is at an enormous cost. On the other hand, in such Wards as the Ninth, Fifteenth, Seventeenth, &c., &c., *the American Councils utterly refuse* to recognize those who have undertaken to sell the party out to OPDYKE.

But why go further? We have shown that there could have been but twenty-two simon-pure original delegates who sustained Mr. OPDYKE—precisely the same number as withdrew to preserve the faith of the party, and all of whom we believe were original delegates. Adding to the twenty-two who withdrew from the OPDYKE caucus the six who remained, and voted against OPDYKE, (all original delegates,) there were really twenty-eight of the original delegates who repudiated the repudiation of OGDEN, which has since been swelled to a full majority by adding in the absentees, who, not anticipating such a gross outrage as was perpetrated, failed then to appear, but have since given in their adhesion to the *so-called* Bolters' Convention.

We will not stop to reply at length to the many deliberate falsehoods that fill the article to which we have alluded. Too often has the attempt been made to read the party out, and the base treachery calmly submitted to. But now, when we find Americans, hitherto honored and respected in the party, and nominated for high office, State and Local, coalescing with those who have only been tolerated, but never honored and respected in it, we think it high time the true men in the American Party should rise in its might, and not only repudiate the disgraceful acts of the tricksters and traitors who indorsed Mr. OPDYKE, but purge the organization of the men who have acted the part of Judas to it, and kissed it on the cheek, that they might the better betray it. Doubtless these traitors to every principle of decency and honor, who desert their candidates and then try to hide their faithlessness under the most vile slanders and flagrant falsehoods have already received their "thirty pieces of silver." The American Party and Candidates is well rid of such tricksters and strikers, as Mr. OPDYKE will probably learn on Tuesday next to his sorrow.

Satisfied that no clear-headed and right-hearted Americans will be deluded into voting for OPDYKE by malicious representations of his indiscreet friends as to his alleged nomination by the Americans, we leave the result to be decided on Tuesday, believing those who have followed the traditional course of the American Party, in indorsing the best men in nomination for office, will be triumphantly sustained at the polls.

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE AMERICAN NOMINATING CONVENTION.


## NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

### FROM WASHINGTON.

**Steps Towards Organizing the House—Democratic Caucus—Nomination of Hon. Thos. S. Bocock for the Speakership—Movements of the Republicans and South Americans.**

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 4.

The Democrats assembled in caucus on Saturday evening.

Col. T. B. FLORENCE called the meeting to order, and Hon. JOHN W. HOUSTON, of Alabama, was elected Chairman.

Hon. S. S. COX, of Ohio, and Hon. J. V. WRIGHT, of Tennessee, were appointed Secretaries,

After the Chairman had stated the object of the call, Hon. S. S. Cox called the roll, and sixty members answered. The names of all the Anti-Lecompton Democrats were called with the rest, but only Hon. WM. MONTGOMERY, of Pennsylvania, and the Illinois members, answered.

Hon. C. L. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, moved to proceed with the nomination of Speaker *viva voce*.

Hon. J. B. CLARK, of Missouri, moved to lay VALLANDIGHAM'S motion on the table, urging that the Republicans had made no nomination, and that there was a chance of defeating them if the Democrats did not prematurely cut off outside assistance. After a speech of thirty minutes he withdrew his motion.

Hon. HENRY C. BENNETT, of Kentucky, then moved to include the nomination of all officers but printer, and argued in favor of attempting an organization without putting any reliance on outside combinations. This motion was withdrawn, and Hon. S. F. LEAKE, of Virginia, addressed the caucus for half an hour, speaking of the dangers which threatened the country, and opposing any nomination with a view to the union of all national men.

After several ineffectual motions to adjourn, Mr VALLANDIGHAM'S motion prevailed, and the vote stood:

| | |
|---|---|
| Hon. Thomas S. Bocock, of Virginia | 40 |
| Hon. J. S. Phelps, of Missouri | 17 |
| Hon. William Barksdale, of Mississippi | 4 |
| Hon. James Wilson, of Indiana | 1 |

The two latter were not candidates, and on motion of Gen. CLARK, their names having been withdrawn, the nomination of Mr. BOCOCK was declared unanimous, and the caucus adjourned.

The Republican programme has been somewhat modified. No caucus nomination will be made, but the one receiving the highest vote on the first ballot to-morrow will be the nominee. The friends of both Messrs. GROW and SHERMAN are sanguine, but no longer expect to elect by a majority vote. This is ascertained to be impossible unless there should be several absentees. Hon. JACOB M. KUNKEL, of Maryland, and Hon. JAS. A. STALLWORTH, of Alabama, are absent, and Hon. JOHN T. BROWN, of Kentucky, being under the Constitutional age, declines to vote. The Anti-Lecompton men have agreed to vote first for each other to-morrow, and afterwards to support a motion for the plurality rule, which gives the Republicans the organization. In the present embarrassed state of the country, they will not countenance a factious opposition, but will vote for the plurality rule, that Congress may organize and proceed with public business. The Republicans decline coming under any obligation, or making any promise to support Col. FORNEY, but will doubtless elect him if his friends secure them the organization.

The South Americans will be cut off without a penny under the present arrangement. While the eight Anti-Lecompton Democrats have agreed to support plurality the rule, no time has been fixed at which they are to do so, but it is understood that it will be as soon as it is made evident that a majority can elect, perhaps on Tuesday.

The South Americans are again in caucus at the National to-night, and have determined to press the claims of HOFFMAN to the Clerkship or for Sergeant-at-arms, and to resist FORNEY to the last.

I understand that Brig.-Gen. BOWMAN has offered, in event of his election as Printer to the Senate, to sell out to WENDELL for $47,000. The latter thinks the figures are too high, and declines the bargain.

Secretary COBB'S estimates for the next fiscal year are a fraction over forty-five millions dollars, and the estimated expenditures are fifty-three millions. This covers the eight millions standing appropriations.

The article in the Philadelphia *News*, repudiating the People's Party in Pennsylvania, was received here to-day, and created a great excitement in the delegation from the Keystone State. Q.

From Another Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 4.

Hon. THOMAS S. BOCOCK, who was nominated last night in the Democratic Caucus as a candidate for Speaker of the House, is perfectly unreserved in expressing his opinions to everybody who approaches him. He declares himself as in favor of the union of the Party, and against further war on Mr. DOUGLAS.

An informal agreement has been arrived at to vote for the old officers, including BANKS for printer.

X.

[FROM THE REPORTER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 3.

The Democratic caucus met to-night in the hall of the House of Representatives at 7½ o'clock, by calling JOHN W. HOUSTON, of Alabama, to the chair, and appointing SAMUEL S. COX, of Ohio, and JOHN V. WRIGHT, of Tennessee, Secretaries. Some sixty-two members were present.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, moved that the caucus proceed, *viva voce*, to nominate a candidate for Speaker, omitting all other officers.

Mr. CLARK, of Missouri, opposed the motion at some length, and was in favor of going into the House without any nominations. He moved to lay the motion on the table, but withdrew it at the request of

Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky, who moved to amend Mr. VALLANDIGHAM'S motion by adding Clerk, Sergeant-at-Arms, Doorkeeper, Postmaster and Printer. He wanted a full ticket.

Mr. GARNETT, of Virginia, maintained the importance of making a nomination, and said it would never do to give up the practice under the old system, but he would confine the nomination to the Speakership, that office being in the highest degree important.

Mr. BURNETT withdrew his motion.

Mr. LEAKE, of Virginia, opposed the policy of nominations at this time at some length, and moved to postpone the subject indefinitely, but withdrew it at the request of

Mr. COCHRANE, of New-York, who spoke in an eloquent manner in support of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM'S motion, and in reply to Mr. CLARK and Mr. LEAKE. He was strongly in favor of nomination, but only of Speaker.

The motion was then put, and carried by a large majority; and thereupon, after an informal ballot, the result of which was not announced, on motion of Mr. CLARK, of Missouri, THOMAS S. BOCOCK, of Virginia, was nominated by acclamation the candidate for Speaker.

Mr. WINSLOW, of North Carolina, moved that a Committee of five be appointed, including the chairman, to call meetings when necessary. This was carried.

Mr. BURNETT renewed the motion to proceed to the nomination of other candidates, for Clerk, but, on motion of Mr. DAVIDSON, of Louisiana, the caucus adjourned.

The meeting was altogether harmonious.

The refusal to nominate other officers, it is said, is because they wished to leave the subject open for a coalition with the anti-Lecompton Democrats and South Americans, in the event that the Opposition do not unite in organizing the House.

All the Illinois members were present; also Messrs. FLORENCE, DIMMICK and MONTGOMERY, from Pennsylvania; Messrs. SICKLES, HASKIN, REYNOLDS and HORACE F. CLARK, of New-York, were absent; also Mr. DAVIS, of Indiana.

Messrs. E. JOY MORRIS and MILLWARD, and other North Americans were present.

It is understood that Messrs. ADRIAN, RIGGS and DAVIS, of Indiana, and other anti-Lecompton Democrats, will support Mr. BOCOCK for the Speakership.

CAUCUS OF THE REPUBLICANS.

A caucus of about one hundred Republican members was held to-day, under a call issued by the Ohio members.

Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, offered a resolution for an opposition caucus, and it was voted down by a large majority.

Mr. COVODE, of Pennsylvania, then moved a resolution for a consultation of all those opposed to the administration; it was also voted down by about ten majority.

This call, coming from the Ohio members, was considered a SHERMAN movement. The friends of SHERMAN seem dissatisfied with the result, but GROW'S friends do not object.

CONFERENCE OF THE OPPOSITION PARTY.

Under the following call the Opposition members of Congress met to-day, at 1 o'clock, in conference, to the number of eighty, including nearly all their leading men, to determine upon their action in organizing the House:

The members of Congress opposed to the present national Administration are invited to meet for the purpose of consulting relative to the organization of the House of Representatives.

Mr. PETTIT, of Indiana, was chosen Chairman, and Mr. MCPHERSON, of Pennsylvania, Secretary.

A motion was made requesting a caucus to be held this evening of all the Opposition members of Congress.

This was debated at considerable length, and the motion was lost by yeas 34, nays 42.

Then a motion was made to adjourn, and carried by a large majority.

The discussion, which was harmonious, lasted one or two hours. Some of the most radical Republicans expressed their willingness to vote for an American or Anti-Lecompton Clerk, if a Republican Speaker was elected. It was finally decided not to call an Opposition or a straight-out Republican caucus, but that every member should go into the House and vote for his choice, as was done four years ago.

As a consequence of there being no Republican nominations for Speaker or other officers, their vote in the House at first will be scattering, but will be given principally for SHERMAN and GROW. SHERMAN will undoubtedly lead from the first.

CAUCUS OF THE SOUTH AMERICANS—NOMINATION FOR SPEAKER.

The South Americans met in caucus to-day, and, after a somewhat protracted conference, nominated Mr. JOHN A. GILMER, of North Carolina, as their candidate for Speaker. They adopted strong resolutions in favor of the Union and Constitution, and to vote for no Republican or Democrat for Speaker, but to stand by and adhere to one of their own party for that position.

CONFERENCE OF THE ANTI-LECOMPTONITES.

The Anti-Lecompton men had a conference to-day, and agreed for the present to cast their votes for Hon. HORACE F. CLARK for Speaker. The Republicans have submitted various propositions to the Anti-Lecomptonites, with a view to secure their votes.

The entire Republican Party, with the exception of a few from Pennsylvania—and these, it is believed, will be forced to come in—have agreed to support FORNEY for Clerk, provided the Anti-Lecomptonites will cast their vote for a Republican Speaker. The matter is now under advisement, and it will probably be decided between this and Monday. FORNEY has been telegraphed to come on immediately. If this arrangement is carried out, an organization may be effected on Monday.

### THE MESSAGE AND DOCUMENTS.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 4.

The Message will not be sent out of this city until the President knows what the House does, provided the organization of that body is a speedy one, and no copies of the reports of the Secretaries are to be given out except as accompaniments with the President's Message.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 3.

Between three and four hundred Virginia volunteers, from the execution, passed through here this afternoon for Richmond.

The Boston Committee, composed of the Mayor and other citizens, had an interview with the President to-day. The President has granted their request, and has accordingly instructed the Secretaries of War and Navy to appoint Gen. TOTTEN, Prof. BACHE and Capt. DAVIS, who are to compose the Commission to examine Boston Harbor. These gentlemen will shortly proceed to Boston for the purpose of accomplishing the duty assigned them.

**Four Days Later from Havana.**

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Dec. 3.

Havana dates of the 30th ult. are received. Sugar was firm. Molasses was scarce and the market quiet. Lard was declining; sales at 17c.@18c. Exchange on London was 16 per cent. premium, and on New-York 5 per cent.

The steamship *Severance*, and not the *Savannah*, was ashore on the beach.

**From Kansas.**

AB. LINCOLN ON THE STUMP—THE ELECTION.

LEAVENWORTH, K. T., Saturday, Dec. 3.

Hon. ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois, arrived here to-day, and is now addressing one of the largest political assemblages that ever met in Kansas.

The election for State officers takes place on Tuesday next.

Much confidence is felt of the early admission of Kansas into the Union, under the Wyandot Constitution.

**Iowa.**

DISCOVERY OF LEAD MINES—DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Saturday, Dec. 3.

Within the past week large and rich deposits of lead are, valued at from one to two hundred thousand dollars, have been discovered near this city.

The Democratic State Convention, for the election of delegates to Charleston, will be held at Des Moines Feb. 22.

**The Weather.**

THE WEATHER IN CANADA.

MONTREAL, Saturday, Dec. 3.

We were visited with a snow storm yesterday. The weather is cold and clear to-day. Thermometer two degrees below zero. All steamers, with the exception of the ferry-boats, have gone into Winter quarters.

KINGSTON, U. C., Saturday, Dec. 3.

Weather fine and frosty this morning. Six inches of snow fell last night.

PRESCOTT, Saturday, Dec. 3.

Weather clear and frosty to-day. Last night considerable snow fell.

THREE RIVERS, Saturday, Dec. 3.

Weather clear and cold. Some snow fell yesterday afternoon.

QUEBEC, Saturday, Dec. 3.

Weather clear and cold. Snow storm last night River full of ice.

THE WEATHER ON THE HUDSON.

ALBANY, Sunday, Dec. 4.

About four inches of snow fell last night, and it has been hailing all day to-day.

The steamer *Isaac Newton* did not arrive from New-York till 1 P. M., and the Central cars were behind time two hours on account of the storm.

There was quite a freshet in the river, and no prospect of closing yet, unless the weather gets much colder. It is quite moderate now, and there is a prospect of rain.

There are no signs of the canal closing yet.

SNOW AT BOSTON.

BOSTON, Sunday, Dec. 4.

Two or three inches of snow fell last night, and to-day we have a very inclement storm of sleet, with a strong northeast wind.

**Telegraphic Matters.**

INJUNCTION GRANTED RESTRICTING ALL PERSONS FROM INTERFERING WITH TELEGRAPH LINES.

HARTFORD, Saturday, Dec. 3.

Upon the application of HENRY B. HARRISON, Esq., of New-Haven, counsel for the American Telegraph Company, Judge ELLSWORTH, of Hartford, this morning granted a preliminary injunction restricting JOHN BUCKINGHAM, of Fairfield, Conn., and all other persons, from interfering with their lines of telegraph through the State of Connecticut, BUCKINGHAM had wilfully cut down the poles and wires of the Company, seriously interfering with their business.

**A Sermon in Honor of Irving.**

TARRYTOWN, Saturday, Dec. 3.

A discourse on the death of WASHINGTON IRVING will be delivered in the Second Dutch Church, in this place, by the pastor, Rev. JOHN A. TODD, on Sunday morning next, at 10½ o'clock.

**Fire at Troy.**

TROY, N. Y., Saturday, Dec. 3—9 P. M.

The buildings of the Troy Hosiery Company, which were partially destroyed by fire about two months since, are now in flames.

**European Steamers.**

THE CANADA OUTWARD BOUND.

HALIFAX, (*viâ* Sackville,) Saturday, Dec. 3.

The steamship *Canada* arrived from Boston at 9 o'clock this morning, having been delayed by a dense fog. She sailed for Liverpool shortly afterwards.

SAILING OF THE BOHEMIAN,

PORTLAND, Me., Saturday, Dec. 3.

The steamship *Bohemian* sailed at five o'clock this evening for Liverpool.

NON-ARRIVAL OF THE ANGLO-SAXON.

PORTLAND, Me., Sunday, Dec. 4—10 A. M.

The steamship *Anglo-Saxon*, which left Liverpool on the 23d ult., has not yet been signaled, and is considered hardly due.

The wind is blowing hard and the weather is clearing up.

## CITY INTELLIGENCE.

SWISS BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—The members of this excellent charitable Society met at SIRO DELMONICO'S Hotel, corner of Broadway and Chambers-street, on Saturday evening, to celebrate their anniversary, President PHILIPP WAGNEUX in the chair. The meeting having being called to order, the President addressed the Society briefly in French, congratulating them upon the prosperity of their association. The Swiss Consul, Mons. L. P. DE LUZE also addressed the Society in French, stating that an organization was about to be formed in this City to protect emigrants from the rapaciousness of ticket swindlers. He had attended one of the meetings, and found representatives from the St. George's, the German and other charitable societies present. On motion, Messrs. DE LUZE, ZOLLINGER and LOUIS DECOPPET were appointed delegates to the Convention and the sum of $100 was appropriated to aid the movement. The report of Mr. ZOLLINGER, Secretary and Treasurer, showed that the receipts from various sources for the past year were $5,803 25, and disbursements for same period, $2,265 45; leaving balance of $3,517 80. The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted in the choice of Mr. A. RUSCH, Jr., President; L. P. DE LUZE, Vice-President; ED. PERRET, Secretary and Treasurer; L. MERIAN, A. BISCHOFF, P. DACOPPET and Mr. HEMMENLING, Commissioners. At the close of the meeting the company retired to one of the large saloons where they partook of a dinner served in DELMONICO'S best style. In response to the several toasts, Consul DE LUZE, Mr. MARNET, Mr. RUSCH, Mr. PAILLARD, Mr. WUAGNEUX and others made brief speeches.

A NEW ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.—An edifice to be occupied as a place of worship by a German Catholic congregation, was opened and blessed yesterday. The building, which has been erected at an expense of $16,000, is situated in Forty-ninth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, and is 51 feet front by 96 feet in depth. It will accommodate about 1,000 persons. Attached to the church is a neat chapel, and beneath it are two commodious school-rooms—the one designed for boys and the other for girls. Archbishop HUGHES was unable to take part in the services on account of illness; but Father STARRS and Father STRUCKLE officiated. The only person of note present was Mr. FERNANDO WOOD, who was in the neighborhood an hour before the proceedings commenced, and took shelter in a larger beer saloon fronting the church. He was among the first who entered the edifice after the doors were thrown open, but did not remain many minutes after the ceremonies commenced, and was not recognized by more than two or three of the congregation. Opinions were freely expressed as to the object of his visit, the conclusion being that he came "to catch the German vote." One of the congregation stoutly declared that although he had intended to vote for FERNANDO, he would not do so now. An Irishman present said, "Small blame to Fernandy to get as many votes as he could," and that "Begad he was the boy for 'em Sunday or holiday."

A COUNCILMAN CHARGED WITH MURDER.—On Friday night Councilman ANDREW J. MCCARTY, of the Fourth District, was arrested by Police Captain DOWLING, on a bench warrant issued by the Court of Oyer and Terminer, charging him with having caused the death of PATRICK COSGROVE, *alias* "Patsey Cockroach," which occurred in June last. At the Coroner's inquest it was shown that COSGROVE received the injuries which caused his death in an affray at the Oregon House, in Fulton-street, on the 1st of January. Councilman MCCARTY was present at the time, and, with the other parties engaged in the disturbance, was arrested, but was soon discharged, as COSGROVE persistently declined to make a complaint, and no evidence implicating any individual could be elicited. During his six months' illness COSGROVE frequently remarked that he knew who had wounded him, and that when he recovered he would revenge himself. Until the institution of this complaint, however, there has been no mention made of any attempt to prosecute an investigation since COSGROVE'S death. Councilman MCCARTY asserts that the charge against him has been instigated by FERNANDO WOOD, because he refused WOOD'S request to work for his election to the Mayoralty. The prisoner was held in $3,000 bonds to appear for trial.

NEW-YORK TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.—At a meeting of this Society, held on Saturday evening, Dec. 3, at No. 163 Bowery, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year: President, P. H. Brown; Vice-President, John Ross; Recording Secretary, R. D. Dack; Corresponding Secretary, W. R. Finch; Financial Secretary, G. A. Colburn; Treasurer, Samuel Sloan; Fund Trustee, C. B. Smith; Janitor, C. W. Colburn; Business Committee, D. Austin, R. Drake, J. T. Gallagher, F. Freckelton and D. W. Flynn.

THE RESULT OF THE ELECTION.—Those who boast so loudly that the votes for Mr. OPDYKE, which will be cast to-morrow, will outnumber those for Mr. HAVEMEYER, on reference to our advertising columns, can find an excellent opportunity to make a nice little sum by betting a "Democrat," who vouches for his responsibility by his check for $5,000, and offers to stake that amount in different sums on the result of the election. Any one who desires to support his words by deeds will find "Democrat" at this Office at noon to-day.

FUNERAL OF AN EMPLOYE OF THE TIMES.—The funeral of JAMES WHALLEN, who died from injuries received while gallantly fulfilling his duties as a fireman, took place yesterday, and was attended by a large number of the Department, who escorted his remains to the grave. He was interred in Calvary Cemetery. The deceased was a man of good character, and was employed for a number of years as assistant foreman of the mailing department of the NEW-YORK TIMES.

DEATH OF ANOTHER FIREMAN.—JAMES E. MORGAN, the Insurance patrolman, who was injured by Engine No. 38, at the fire in Trinity-place, on the

# EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

## AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

**Sepulchre of the Bonapartes—The Removal of Napoleon's Remains—Curious Trial—Literary News—Political Pamphlets—Review of Mrs. Stowe's New Book, &c.**

PARIS, Thursday, Nov. 17, 1859.

When it was first reported, a year ago, that the Emperor contemplated removing the body of the first NAPOLEON from the Invalides to the Cathedral of St. Denis, and of establishing there the future burying place of the Bonaparte dynasty, most people gave little credit to the report. The Legitimists, however, were furious at the mere mention of such a desecration of the sacred cathedral; the Orleanists were doubly furious, because a BONAPARTE would not only be a desecration in the royal burying-place, but because the idea and the work of LOUIS PHILIPPE at the Invalides were to be disregarded and destroyed the Republicans laughed; and the Bonapartist shook their heads in silence. What was a year ago but a conjecture, has become to-day a certainty. The gorgeous crypt of the Invalides, which cost nearly $2,000,000, the immense monolith of porphyry and the sarcophagus of the same costly stone, destined to hold the remains of the exile of St. Helena, all these are to be carried piece by piece to St. Denis, and there redirected in the transept of the church consecrated to the Bourbons and the Orleans Workmen have been engaged for more than a year in this old cathedral, but they were supposed to be employed simply in its restoration. It now appears, however, that all the rich tombs of the dead monarchs are to be brought out of the ignoble corners in which they have been stowed away for centuries in the basement of the church, to be placed on the floor above. The Napoleon dynasty (commencing with the Duke of REICHSTADT) are to occupy the transept; NAPOLEON I. will occupy a magnificent tomb, constructed from the materials at the Invalides, under the left branch of the transept, and apart from the rest; the Bourbons and all those already buried in the basement will be placed in the side chapels of the nave and the choir, in a position infinitely more appropriate than that they now occupy, for there is not a grocer at Paris of moderate wealth who does not bury himself more grandly than are these ancient monarchs and seignors.

It has been a subject of surmise these five years—ever since the tomb of the Invalides was finished—why the body of NAPOLEON was not placed in the sarcophagus. The explanation is now evident. NAPOLEON III. has all this time had the intention of placing his uncle, himself, and his dynasty, under the sacred roof of St. Denis, among the kings who ruled France by divine right; and, therefore, it was not deemed proper to place him formally in the grand crypt of the Invalides, to be removed again. Thus the body has been kept hidden away ever since its arrival from St. Helena, in a side chapel, to which the public have never been admitted. When the cathedral of St. Denis is prepared for the change, the body of the Duke of REICHSTADT will be no doubt delivered up by Austria, and then the two bodies—father and son—will be carried to St. Denis, in the midst of one of those magnificent pageants which appear necessary to the life of the French people. If, however, the Bourbons, or even the Orleanists, should ever come back to power again, they will pitch all that into the street without ceremony, and proceed to cleanse out the sacred temple by the burning of incense and the repetition of endless masses.

You must have remarked the pages of matter which have been published in the Paris papers on the subject of LEONIE CHEREAU, the young girl from Orleans who stole the child of Judge HUA in the garden of the Tuileries. The trial for this offence took place on Saturday last, and terminated, not a little to the astonishment of the town, in a virdict of acquittal. The girl, who was only sixteen and a half years old, and pretty, had a lover, whom she wished to make marry her. In order to accomplish this she imagined a stratagem, wholly independent of any advice from her mother or other persons,—which she thought, no doubt, perfect in its kind. This was, to procure a young child, and convince her lover and her friends that it was his. She went through the whole programme without a false step; she convinced her mother and friends of her anticipated maternity, and, in due time, having taken a trip to Paris to see her obdurate lover, produced the child. Only, unfortunately for the accomplishment of the scheme, the lover was a sceptical wretch, who did not fall the least into her plans, and who even brutally put her out of his house.

The acquittal was based principally upon the medical testimony. It was shown that LEONIE CHEREAU was a hysterical child, and that, at that age, and with a hysterical idiosyncrasy, it is not improbable that she should have really imagined herself in the condition which she imposed upon her mother and attempted to impose upon the lover—especially in view of the fact that she had been exposed to such a contingency. Then her extreme youth, the brutal manner in which she had been treated by her lover, her repentance and demand for pardon from Monsieur and Madame HUA for the suffering she had caused them—all these brought the jury to the decision that she ought to be judged as a minor and as having acted without discernment, and she was accordingly acquitted.

Before LEONIE CHEREAU and her mother could leave town to return to Orleans, the daughter received as many as a dozen offers—not to marry, as would have occurred among our eccentric neighbors across the channel—but to place herself in stores or elsewhere to draw customers. She was offered as high as ten thousand francs for the first year. Fortunately for her future, the mother has means enough to protect her daughter from such a degrading necessity.

M. DE MONTALEMBERT, it is said, is vexed beyond measure because the Government refuses absolutely to pursue him for his late article in the *Correspondant*. The Emperor, while taking good care that the Count's violent denunciations do not go out to the public, appears determined that he shall not become a martyr. M. EMILE DE GIRARDIN, also, one of those uneasy and malicious writers, who is never contented unless pouring out sarcasm and invective against somebody, has just attempted to issue an attack against the Government, which was strangled at the printer's, before a copy had ever been seen by the public. He, too, it is said, is furious because he has failed to have a suit with the Government. His pamphlet, the fifth one of the kind, bore the title of "Napoleon III. and Europe." A work by M. VACHEROT, a former Superintendent of Public Schools, entitled *Democracy*, has also just been seized by the Police. This book, a duodecimo of four hundred pages, full of the utopian ideas usual to Frenchmen, and containing here and there rather sharp criticisms on the democracy of the power of to-day, was allowed to remain on sale at the book-stands for a fortnight—until, in fact, every one who wished to read the book had the occasion to do so—and then, when no more harm could be done, the book was seized. Thus the Government seems to say that they were willing the book should be read, but, as a warning to others who might attempt the same experiment, the author must be punished with a tardy suppression. From the first day it was reported that this book was going to be seized, and this expectation contributed to gain for it a circulation beyond its real merits, and beyond what would have been its normal circulation but for this anticipated rigor.

A French writer, M. GUSTAVE CLAUDIN, has just published a book with the original and philosophical title of *Point et Virgule*, (Semicolon.) The idea is that the semicolon is the history of the lives of all of us. Nothing is ever finished; we never arrive at the full point. We never have time to fix the period till death comes, and that always catches us at the semicolon.

A trial which has just terminated at one of the city Courts brings before the public, under cover of an illustrious name, a curious juxtaposition of things. M. ROUGET DE LISLE, the author of the famous and warlike *Marseillaise*, appears in this trial as the plaintiff in a suit against an individual for counterfeiting his invention for hermetically sealing Seltzer water bottles. The poet and inventor gained the suit.

It will be recollected that some months ago a lady admirer of LAMARTINE left, on dying, to the illustrious poet, a sum of 100,000 francs, and that the friends of the deceased lady having attacked the will on the ground of her weakness of mind at the moment of making the will, LAMARTINE, to cut short all discussion, renounced the legacy. But now the creditors of M. DE LAMARTINE have stepped in and offered opposition to the renunciation of the legacy, and the affair has entered the Courts, where it will probably remain for a long time.

In the United States and England, a terrible cry is made about the Maine Liquor Law, or any other law tending to restrain drunkenness and the public exhibition of the vices of the people. In France, however, it seems so natural in the interest of the public at large to suppress these evils, or, at least, to keep them out of sight, that repressive laws are passed and put in operation without even exciting remark, to say nothing of opposition. The other day the Mayor of Bordeaux, having observed that lately there had been a good deal of drunkenness in the streets, suddenly, without any notice, or any public agitation of the subject, or in fact but the most ordinary exercise of his duty, published a decree in which he declared that hereafter any man found drunk in the streets should be arrested by the police and carried to the station-house till he got sober. That then he, in company with the man who sold him the liquor, should be made to pay the expense of the arrest and the night's lodging. In other words, the Mayor puts the drunken man on the level of a box of goods or other cumbersome and unsightly object which obstructs the pavement and is offensive to the public eye. But the beauty of this Mayor's decree is that it will be executed.

The last number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* contains a review from the pen of Mr. AUGUSTE LAUGEL on the Observatory of Cambridge, (MASS.,) and the labors of the Profs. BOND, father and son. The reviewer speaks in terms of unqualified praise of the labors of these *savans*, of the great extension which the science of astronomy has acquired in the United States, and of the tendency of the people to the support and encouragement of this particular field of science. He takes the trouble to contradict the generally received opinion in Europe that the people of the United States are only ambitious in the direction of material progress, and points with conclusiveness to the fact that we possess more Observatories already than France The writer speaks in the highest terms of Lieut. MAURY's works, and then utters the fear that the vogue which this writer's popular writings on meteorology have attained may lead the people of the United States, naturally of a practical turn of mind too much after meteorology, to the neglect of astronomy. The writer then mentions in the most honorable terms the labors of the other astronomers of the United States, and, in speaking of the late work of Prof. PIERCE, of Harvard University, *Physical and Celestial Magnetism*, characterizes it as a veritable astronomical encyclopædia, but regrets that, with the unfortunate habit of most American writers, he has "mingled theological ideas of the most contestable character with scientific calculations and arguments beyond contestation,"—a habit which French prudence repudiates the moment the subject is one of science.

In the same number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, we find a review of Madame STOWE's last book from the pen of M. CUCHEVAL CLARIGNY. author, you will recollect, of a book on journalism in England and America, and editor of the *Constitutionnel*. M. CUCHEVAL, apparently at a loss, as one may imagine, for a translation into French of the words *A Minister's Wooing*, calls it first, *Un Roman d'amour Puritain*, and further on, *Le Fiancée du Ministre*. The literal translation would have been, *Les amours d'un Ministre*, but as this bears a different meaning from the same phraseology in English, the reader will comprehend the difficulty of the French translator.

In his review M. CUCHEVAL refers also to the religious cant which pervades the book of Mrs. STOWE, and which, in his estimation, disfigures it as a literary production. This character of the book, he admits, may be of service to it in England, but it will damage it singularly in France. In the chapter of the *Minister's Wooing* entitled "A Few Words on Romances," the reviewer thinks he finds concealed, and surrounded with a thousand precautions of language, a reserved and prudent, but yet cutting criticism, on the rigorism mixed with hypocrisy of the New-England people, and especially of the materialist tendencies of American society. He calls this chapter a thesis which the least exaggeration would render dangerous. The reviewer's estimation of the book, on the whole, is favorable; but it is easy to see that he is not enthusiastic of its best merits.

MALAKOFF.

## STATE OF ITALY.

**The Legations and the Regency—Position of Piedmont—The Roman Question.**

MILAN, Thursday, Nov. 10, 1859.

The election of the Prince of CARIGNAN as Regent of Parma, Modena, Tuscany and the Legations by the almost unanimous vote of the four Assemblies, is about the best thing that could have happened at the present crisis, and occurring as it does immediately after the publication of the Emperor's letter, is a proof of the utter incompatibility of his propositions with the wishes, or rather the determinations, of the divers populations concerned.

I told you in my last letter that FARINI would be chosen in the place of CIPRIANI as Governor of the Legations, and my words have come true. For the last two months a tacit understanding has existed between men in high places, men of all colors, together with the inhabitants of the Romagna, to overthrow CIPRIANI by gentle means if possible, and by vigorous measures if those failed. Odious to VICTOR EMANUEL for his avowed Bonapartistic tendencies, disliked by the Liberal party for his persecution of all Anti-Napoleonists, for his careful exclusion from office of all the patriots who had suffered exile or imprisonment under the Papal *régime*, unpopular among the Romagnioli for his strict repression of anything approaching to liberty of speech or of the Press, irksome to both GARIBALDI and FANTI for the obstacles thrown in the way of military organization, CIPRIANI found himself without a single friend or defender in the hour of need. A popular movement was organized to the cry of "Down with CIPRIANI—Viva GARIBALDI," but the latter, who well knows that his talents are military and not civil, was opposed to the measure, and the movement was very wisely kept under by the promise that, unless CIPRIANI sent in his resignation, the Assembly would withdraw his powers. Notice of the intention was sent into the Governor, who looked right and left for aid, but found himself alone, so making a virtue of necessity, of two evils he chose the least, and sent in his resignation, which was instantly accepted, and FARINI, who has so well merited of Parma and Modena, was chosen in his place.

Several persons, discussing the question, have said was it worth while after all to depose CIPRIANI for so short a time when the daily advent of the Prince of CARIGNAN may be expected? First of all I must say that I rejoice in this manifestation of public opinion towards an agent of the French Emperor. It shows that he, as well as REISET and PORRIATOWSKY, have utterly failed in their schemes for deterring the Italians from the idea of unity; and, secondly, I am informed by parties best calculated to speak on this head, that the Prince of CARIGNAN will not accept the Regency of the Legations, that FARINI will remain there as Governor; that GARIBALDI is to be confirmed in his temporary capacity of commander-in-chief of the forces of the Romagna, and that FROPALI, an extreme Liberal, will be made minister of war. Should this scheme be carried out, there are nine chances out of ten that before a month is over, the forces of Central Italy and of the Pope will be in full fight.

Piedmont, by this plan, washes her hands of the matter; *i. e.*, she says: "I do not trespass on the grounds of the Holy Father, but I cannot repress the patriotism of GARIBALDI and his followers. Already one-half of the troops are ripe for mutiny, in the event of being condemned to inaction; if the Holy Father can replace himself, let him. If French troops are doomed to fight against their comrades of Palestro and Solferino, in order to shield France against the anathemas and excommunications of the Vatican, it is no fault of mine. They must settle accounts with the Chief of the Alpine Hunters."

It may not be the boldest course, but Piedmont has a difficult part to play. On the one hand, there is the French Emperor irritated beyond measure at the failure of the Plon-Plon scheme, and resolved to throw all possible obstacles in the path of the annexation. This is no mere surmise. Who has prevented the union of Central Italy to Piedmont and Lombardy? Not Russia, who at first was favorable; neither Prussia nor England, who have openly declared their opinion as to its advisability; Austria, disabled in a military and financial point of view, could merely oppose vain menaces; the Pope and the dethroned Princes have no material weight in the scale. The French Emperor alone, for private reasons of his own, has opposed this honest satisfaction of the legitimate desires of 5,000,000 of Italians; has opposed it on the most futile pretexts; for, unlike Austria, he is unable to call the memory of existing treaties to his aid, for treaties are two-edged swords; and if that of 1815 is to be recalled into vigor in Italy, there is no reason why it should not also be applied to France. The only question which he can touch with a certain appearance of plausibility, is that of the States of the Church. With French troops at Rome, he may say: "I cannot allow the territory of the Pope to be violated by another sovereign." That other sovereign replies: "Good; I am not materially strong enough to contend with you, neither am I morally weak enough to sacrifice the inhabitants of the Legations to your unjust demands; therefore, I leave the question between you and them."

On the other hand of the King stands GARIBALDI and the majority of the Italians whom he represents. They say to him, "Not because you are King of Piedmont, and as such, more liberal than the other sovereigns of Italy, have we sworn allegiance to you, but because you have declared and proved yourself the first soldier of Italian Independence—because we recognise in you the symbol of Italian Unity do we hail you Chief and King, and in doing thus, remember that we have sworn never to permit the restoration of the dethroned Princes, nor to receive any foreign ruler whatsoever. What to us are the so-called rights of the Pope? We recognize no right save that of sovereignty. We are armed, we fear not death, and we mean to defend that right with the last drop of our blood. Italy 'One, Free and Independent,' there is our goal. A Constitutional, Monarchical Italy, with the white cross of Savoy blazoned on our tri-color if you choose. A Republican Italy a little later, but inevitably, if you fail us."

These are the two horns of the dilemma, between which VICTOR EMANUEL is placed. Had he followed out his own inspirations; had he rejected the timid councils of the Moderate party and accepted the Union there and then, of course allowing a European Congress to sanction the accomplished fact, he would have saved Italy much perplexity and himself much uncertainty. Had he hinted to GARIBALDI that the crossing the Catolica would not be displeasing to himself, diplomacy would long since have been put *hors de combat*. But bygones are bygones, and the best thing he can do now is to leave GARIBALDI and FARINI absolute masters in the Legations.

That this will be the case I do not give as a certainty, because circumstances hitherto unforeseen may prevent the accomplishment thereof, but I affirm on the highest authority that this is the tacit understanding on which FARINI goes to the Romagna. The concluding words of his address are sufficiently energetic to give promise for the future. Europe knows that she can constitute Italy peacefully, if Italy but belongs to Italians; Europe knows that we are ready to give the necessary guarantees of tranquility. But henceforward it is well that Europe should also know that should all this moderation and long-suffering prove vain, the people of the Romagna before bowing their heads to the yoke, will feel that the moment is come when they must take counsel from honor and from justice alone.

FARINI has closed his creditable career in Modena by an act worthy of the whole administration. The Assembly, by 59 votes out of 65, presented him with a palace and forest in Castelvetro, the property of the nation. FARINI was not present at the decision, but on hearing of it, hastily wrote the following letter to the President:

I learn that the Assembly, besides the most cheering words, desires to honor me with a national gift. I pray you to become the interpreter of my deep feelings of gratitude, but at the same time to inform the honorable representatives of the people that I cannot accept the gift. I remain, with profound gratitude and respect, FARINI.

MODENA, Monday, Nov. 7, 1859.

Several of the deputies instantly went to FARINA to urge him to render his decision. He merely replied, "You must not deprive me of the glory of dying poor." This is no mere taunt, as FARINI is really a poor man, and as owing to the precarious condition of Italy his position, together with the stipend, must be considered temporary. His refusal of the gift is a simple act of patriotism, rather unusual in these money-making times. Now let him go to work to help GARIBALDI to organize the army of the Romagna, which after all only amounts to 15,000 men, of which 6,083 are Venetians. This confession is little to the credit of the inhabitants of the Legations, but as BRAFFERIO said some time since, CIPRIANI has "done wonders in freezing the veins and pulses of that mercurial population."

A letter which I have just received from Bologna informs me that it was with the greatest difficulty that the Bolognese could be refrained from illuminating the city when CIPRIANI's resignation was made known. My correspondent adds a piece of information which, I trust, is unfounded, namely, that the programme of the assembly touched on the necessity of truce between the troops of Central Italy and the Papalini, until the meeting of the European Congress. The traces of CIPRIANI's cloven foot cannot be expected to disappear all at once, but a vote of the assembly would be a serious embarrassment to GARIBALDI. Another letter from Modena asserts that a daily insurrection in the Marches is expected, and that GARIBALDI and MEDICI are gone to Rimini to prepare to second it; that FANTI is returned to Bologna, but only to take leave of the troops; that the excitement is intense among the troops and the populace, and that it will be dangerous to trifle longer with the universal desire for action. As soon as I get definite tidings I shall start at once for Bologna or Rimini, as there is nothing in Milan to interest your readers in the slightest degree. Save discussions on the new commercial law, the attention of the Lombards is entirely directed to the movements in the Legations.

## BRITISH FOREIGN POLICY.

**Relations with France—Affairs of Italy—The Congress.**

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 18, 1859.

Mr. CODDEN seems to be greatly impressed with the depth and intensity of the hostile sentiments prevalent in France towards this country. He still believes in the possibility of peace being preserved from interruption by the wisdom of the two Governments. But he admits that the irritability of our neighbors has successfully been worked upon by those who desire to see France committed to another struggle for the dominant place she occupied in Europe in the first NAPOLEON'S time. I happen to know, also, that an extraordinary pamphlet has been brought, within the last few days, under the notice of the English Government, which has been widely circulated through the French army, and which, after a long enumeration of old offences against the great nation before and since Waterloo, bids the soldiery prepare for "a war of retribution." Explanations will probably be demanded of this and other disagreeable things; and satisfactory assurance will, of course, be given, in order to enable Ministers to answer inquisitive members when Parliament meets. But the ugly facts remain, and there is no denying that many heretofore incredulous of a rupture of the Anglo-French alliance being possible, now shake their heads, and say—"Well, if it is to come, better it should come now, while Russia, Prussia and other Northern Powers are in accord with us, than three years hence, when they may not be so." It is certain that in the recent affair of the proposed Regency of the Four States of Central Italy to Prince CARIGNAN, the advice given in England was precisely the reverse of that pressed upon the Piedmontese by France.

The letter of the Prince DE CARIGNAN has just reached us, directing M. BUONCOMPAGNI to undertake the Regency in his stead, and admonishing the Central States to persevere in their calmness and constancy. The whole tenor of this remarkable document seems to keep alive the belief that VICTOR EMANUEL still looks to the consolidation of the Duchies with Piedmont and Lombardy under his rule, and his confidence that the Congress will so decide. BUONCOMPAGNI is the most moderate of moderate politicians, and was avowedly selected for that reason. Nevertheless, LOUIS NAPOLEON objects, and M. PERSIGNY has made strong representations here against England, sanctioning even tacitly his appointment, as anticipating the determination of the great Powers as to the future of Italy. All the private letters I have seen from Florence, Parma and Bologna express satisfaction with the decision come to at Turin, but indicate daily deepening distrust of the intentions of France. We are still in the dark as to the precise reasons of GARIBALDI's resignation of his command in Central Italy. It is said that he has been appointed to an equal post in the army of Sardinia; but this wants confirmation, and were the fact certain, the meaning of his withdrawal at so critical a moment from the lead of the forces his name has rallied together, and his presence, more than any other influence, serves to keep contented and orderly, would still need to be explained.

An agitation has begun amongst the Catholics of Ireland for the purpose of expressing sympathy for the Pope, and for rendering him such aid as may be possible to preserve his temporal authority. The first of a series of public meetings took place a few days ago, in Dublin, under the auspices of Archbishop CULLEN—many of the clergy were present, but not many laymen of note. The most influential adhesion to the cause was that of Mr. MORE O'FARRALL, M. P. for Kildare, who was formerly Governor of Malta, and to whom Lord PALMERSTON lately offered the post of Vice-President of the Board of Trade. Mr. O'FARRALL is a man of large property and high character, and he has usually supported the Whigs in Parliament. But before all things he is a devoted Catholic, and if he thinks the secession of the Catholic Members of the Lower House next session from the ranks of Ministers may have the effect of modifying the foreign policy of this country, he will be forward to advise it. The entire exclusion of Irishmen of every creed from political office by the present Cabinet has silently but steadily loosened the ties that formerly subsisted between English and Irish liberals, and there are already those at Bankers and the Reform Club who begin to prepare for a dissolution of Parliament as a possible contingency before Easter, 1860.

## A MONSTER LAW-SUIT.

**The Great New Almaden Quicksilver Mines—Condition of the Suit Respecting their Title.**

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Oct. 31, 1859.

Much has been published in the Eastern Press during the last year or two in relation to the great suit pending here to try the title to the valuable new Almaden quicksilver mines, located at the head of San José valley, less than a hundred miles distant from San Francisco. The money value of the case is estimated by millions of dollars, and the operation or stoppage of the works effect so largely the prosperity of our mining interests, that thousands of readers at the East, I am sure, would be glad to receive a brief and intelligible statement of the case itself, and its present position. A year or two ago, the Government brought suit to oust the parties who were working the mines with great success, and an injunction was granted in the progress of the litigation restraining the defendants from carrying on the works. As a result they were entirely closed, and have so remained for over a year, and thus a large number of men were thrown out of employment, and the price of quicksilver has been oppressively enhanced to our gold mines all over the State. It is to be hoped that the Government will use all diligence to remove these disabilities, and, early as possible, let the works be again put in operation.

The title of the parties who opened the mines was originally claimed by Attorney-General BLACK to be defective for some informalities; and more recently it was charged that these title papers were bold and transparent forgeries and frauds, and the claimants were attempted to be robbed of character as well as despoiled of fortune. The course of the Government in this suit has been singularly overbearing and oppressive. When the charge of fraud was preferred the defendants promptly repelled it, and endeavored in vain to induce the Government to send a commission with them to Mexico to take testimony to establish or refute the charge. Finally, the defendants themselves chartered a steamer, proceeded to Mexico, and at an expense of over $100,000, procured the official witnesses necessary to establish the genuine character of their title papers, and brought them here in May last for examination. Their testimony is now nearly closed, and it is expected that a motion will soon be made to dissolve the injunction, or else that the whole question of title will be submitted for decision on its merits. The people of California generally are satisfied that the title of the claimants is a genuine and honest one, and are desirous, from motives of public policy also, that the injunction should be removed.

Let us glance at the history of the disputed title. It is not denied that the new Almaden mine was discovered in 1845 by Capt. ANDREAS COSTILLERO, who understood the great value of the discovery to a silver mining country like Mexico, where the chief product of its industry is to a very large extent dependent upon the supply and price of quicksilver. COSTILLERO immediately "denounced" the mine before the Alcalde of the adjacent town of San José, and then took three partners in with him as shareholders in the mine. He sent specimens of the ore and the pure metal to the Governor of California and to the mining College in Mexico, where he had friends among the professors. In April, 1846, he went to the City of Mexico in person and presented a petition to the *Junta de Mineria*, or Mining Council—a board which had a superintendence of all the mining interests of the country—asking their assistance in the opening and working of the mine. This College lent attentive ear to his statements, and were struck by the value of his specimens of cinnabar; and they requested him to submit a written statement of his proposition for aid to enable him to successfully start his work—an object deemed by the Government to be of so much national importance as to warrant the advancement of public money to secure it. COSTILLERO made his offer, proposing that Government should grant him two square leagues of land about the mine, and should furnish him with some iron retorts and quicksilver flasks and $5,000 in cash, in return for which he should deliver certain quantities of quicksilver at Mazatlan. The Mining Council approved these propositions, and sent a note of their action to the Minister of Justice, to whose department the mining affairs were attached. That officer approved their action, and sent official information of his approval to Señor CASTILLO Y LAUZAS, the Minister of Foreign and Domestic Relations; and on the 23d of May, 1846, the latter addressed a note to the Governor of California, instructing him to place ANDRES COSTILLERO in possession of two leagues of land about the mine of New-Almaden. A few days later the Mining Council had a written certificate of contract drawn up by a notary, and it was ready for signature when the Minister of the Treasury, frightened by the victories of the American forces under Gen. TAYLOR over the Mexican army in the valley of the Rio Grande, issued a decree to tighten the purse-strings of the public treasury, and to prohibit all expenditures save in cases of the utmost necessity. This decree was interpreted to forbid any payments of money from the quicksilver fund for opening cinnabar veins and so COSTILLERO's contract came to an untimely end, and the matter was never resumed, for the peace which restored quiet to the Government despoiled it of California, in which the mines are located.

In December, 1846, COSTILLERO sold some of the shares in his mine to ALEXANDER FORBES, an old Scotchman, a member of the very wealthy British mercantile house of BARRON, FORBES & Co., at Tepic, on the western coast of Mexico. From that time forward, BARRON, FORBES & Co., and subsequently the affiliated houses of BARRON, FORBES & Co. and BARRON & Co., of San Francisco, have exercised a great influence on the management of the mines, and have, to a certain extent, been its representatives before the public. All the original holders sold out, and the mine is now held in 24 shares, mostly owned by persons living in this city and in the City of Mexico. About the same time that ALEXANDER FORBES bought an interest in the mine, a namesake and countryman, but not a relative, (JAMES ALEXANDER FORBES,) then British Vice-Consul and agent of the Hudson's Bay Company in Yerba Buena, (now San Francisco,) bought an interest from one of the partners at San José. This J. A. FORBES, an active business man, was soon made manager of the mine, which had been instantly occupied and slightly worked by COSTILLERO's partners.

In January, 1847, ALEXANDER FORBES sent a Mr. WALKINSHAW as his agent to California, giving him a copy of the Castillo y Lauzas grant, which J. A. FORBES then saw for the first time. The latter had relied for title upon the denouncement before the Alcalde, and upon the equitable title of discovery, for the discovery of a mine, in Mexico, as in all adjoining countries, gives a strong equity. But when he saw this grant, his acute mind discovered that flaws might be picked in it by American lawyers, and he wrote back to ALEXANDER FORBES that he ought to get a grant made directly to COSTILLERO and his partners, with a clear description of the boundaries. A correspondence upon this subject was continued for three years. The later letters of ALEXANDER FORBES convey the impression that a second title was forged in in 1850, but, if so, the paper has never been presented to the Courts. The only one offered in evidence, or seen by any of the witnesses, was written by Señor VELASCO, Clerk in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and signed by CASTILLO Y LAUZAS, both of whom are now in San Francisco, and have sworn positively to the genuineness of the document, which is before the Court, and has all the deficiencies to which J. A. FORBES objected when the original grant was first shown to him by WALKINSHAW, in May, 1847.

In 1850 the Almaden Mining Company employed Messrs. HALLECK, PEACHY and BILLINGS—now the oldest and the wealthiest law firm in San Francisco—and continue to employ them as their attorneys to the present day. These gentlemen are all men of the highest standing in the community, each enjoying the confidence of all who know them as men of sterling integrity and honor. Neither of them is a politician, and yet all of them have been prominent candidates for high official position; and Mr. BILLINGS, a native of Vermont, has recently been talked of for the position of United States Senator. They are not office-seekers,—but have themselves been sought by office, because of their high social and moral standing in the community. They had charge of the new Almaden title for two years before the United States Land Commission, and have had charge of it in the California Courts ever since. If the main title paper were forged and the main testimony perjured, they must necessarily be cognizant of, and parties to, the crime. Nobody here supposed for a moment that either of these gentlemen could be a party to such villainous proceedings.

Well, the title was submitted to the United States Land Commission, and after having been on trial several years without any charge or suspicion of fraud, it was confirmed as to the possession of the mine; but the two league grant was rejected because the document conferring it was addressed to COSTILLERO, and did not specify any boundaries. So the Commission found the grant defective for the very same objections urged against it by J. A. FORBES when he first saw it. The Federal Government appealed the case to the United States District Court, where the suit dragged along for several years, the Judge and District-Attorney being engaged in other matters. Meantime the mine was increasing in productiveness and value The Company expended large sums in building smelting houses and furnaces, in making shafts, galleries, machinery, roads, &c. JAMES ALEXANDER FORBES, who had sold out his interest for $45,000, and had squandered his money, in the Summer of 1857, demanded a loan of $10,000. They refused him, and then in revenge he sold the correspondence which had passed between himself and ALEXANDER FORBES from 1847 to 1851, to HENRY LAWRENGEL, who claimed to own the land on which the mine is situated. LAWRENGEL placed the correspondence within reach of the United States District Attorney, who presented it to the United States District Court, as containing full proof that the title was forged, and he moved that the claimants should be prohibited by injunction from working the mine. It so happened that there was a great mass of testimony to prove the genuineness of the title, but it was supposed the evidence previously produced before the Court was sufficient, *for which reason* the claimants had not exerted themselves to bring witnesses from Mexico. The two Judges of the United States Circuit Court—McALLISTER and HOFFMAN—concurred in granting the injunction; but, singular to say, each based his decision on points entirely inconsistent with and logically destructive of the positions taken by the other. McALLISTER says that, since the charge of fraud is sworn to positively in the bill of complaint on the part of the United States, and is denied by the claimants not positively, but only on information and belief, therefore, under the rules of equity, the injunction must issue. He declares that the evidences of title cannot be considered in this suit further than as they appear in the prayer for the injunction and the answer of claimants. The positions thus taken by Judge McALLISTER completely disabled the claimants; for, no matter how good their title in equity and law, the present owners of the mine could not by any possibility swear positively to the action of the previous shareholders; yet, unless they would swear positively that their predecessors had not committed forgery, they must, without more ado, be deprived of their property! This ruling would put the property of all assignees on a very precarious footing. Judge HOFFMAN, without dropping a word approving the strange positions assumed by his senior associate, bases his decision in favor of the injunction, solely upon the evidences against the title *not* contained in the bill and answer, thus taking the very ground declared by McALLISTER to be untenable! Each Judge evidently thought the other to be entirely wrong in the reasons assigned for the decisions.

The claimants who had been very confident previous to the decision that the injunction would not be granted, were proportionately surprised when their princely revenues were cut off, and they at once went to work with an energy corresponding to the amount of property at stake. They applied to Congress and to the Circuit and District Courts, for authority to take testimony in Mexico, and offered to let the United States select the Commissioners, they (the claimants) agreeing to abide by the report if against them, and to pay the expenses of the Commission. But all was in vain; they were answered, that no testimony could be heard unless it were produced in San Francisco. WM. E. BARRON and FRED. BILLINGS then went to Mexico as already related, had traced copies made of the papers relating to the mines, found in the archives, hunted up the persons who had official cognizance of those papers in 1846, and induced nine of them to come here and give their testimony. These persons are Señor Castillo y Lauzas, Minister of Foreign and Domestic Affairs, in May, 1846; Señor Velasco, Clerk in that Ministry; Señors Miranda and Yrissari, Clerks in the Ministry of Justice; Señor Bassoro, member of the Mining College; Señors Balcarcel and Del Castillo, Professors in the Mining College; Señor Villalon, a notary, and last, but not least, Don Francisco M. de Negrete, a gentleman of great wealth and intelligence, who had transactions connected with the title of the mine in 1846, though not as an officer of the Government.

All these witnesses have testified strongly in favor of the claim, and not one of them has been contradicted in any important point, or proved unreliable as a witness, although subjected to a cross-examination unparalleled for length and pertinacity in our jurisprudence, by a lawyer of wonderful zeal, acuteness and industry. The examination of these witnesses has occupied about eighty days of actual work, four-fifths of which time was devoted to cross-examination. The documentary testimony brought from Mexico included about five hundred pages of manuscript, and a printed copy of the report of J. M. LAFRAGUA, read by him, as Prime Minister, before the Mexican Congress in Dec., 1846, published in '47 or '48, and, like other official documents, extensively circulated as soon as issued from the press. The witnesses swore to the genuineness of all the documents and the accuracy of the copies, and testified that they had an independent recollection of the proceedings relative to the mine. LAFRAGUA's report includes a sub-report by the President of the Mining Council, in which the latter mentions COSTILLERO's application for assistance, the substance of his written propositions, the acceptance of them by the Council, and the subsequent interruption of the contract by the decree of the Minister of the Treasury.

The Administration at Washington committed a serious error when it ordered a suit to be commenced to enjoin the working of the mine. The present system of "settling" the land titles of California by declaring them to be no titles at all, and compelling every land-owner to sue the Government and carry his case through three courts and ten years litigation, against the active and bitter hostility of a Federal law agent, coöperating with a multitude of squatters and opposing claimants, is equally unjust, oppressive and absurd. In the present instance all the absurdities of the system have been availed of, in the name of Government, to wrest from the discoverer of the New-Almaden Mine and his successors and assigns a property which they have developed successfully and greatly to public advantage. There is reason to believe that the pending suit is merely the offspring of another immense corrupt Administrative stock-jobbing affair. The property involved is worth millions of dollars. The New-Almaden Mine and the land about it are claimed under several different private titles, in some of which prominent politicians in the Eastern States, and several Pennsylvania friends of the President hold large shares. There is not the least reasonable probability that the Government would derive any benefit from the mine even if it were taken away altogether from the New-Almaden Company. Its suit, professedly in the interest of the Government, is in reality in the interest of other private parties than the claimants now in possession; and I fully believe that I do Attorney-General BLACK no injustice when I express the conviction that his motives in pressing it are as utterly base as have been sundry contracts entered into by his associates in the Cabinet, Messrs. FLOYD and TOUCEY. There is any quantity of mining stock afloat in the East—distributed by the parties adverse to the New-Almaden Company—stock which can only be valuable when this Government suit has been decided in favor of the speculators who seek to have said Company ejected. If Mr. BLACK cannot tell us where a considerable portion of said stock lies, and in whose hands, there are certain of his and the President's Pennsylvania friends who can. The occasion may arise for further and strange developments upon these points.

Again, if the Government sees fit to attempt to eject a landholder from property which he has held under "color of right," (a title which the American invading commanders in 1846 promised should be respected,) it certainly must allow him to obtain the evidence of his title wherever that evidence may be properly kept; and yet although the proceedings in regard to the title of this as well as of other quicksilver mines were, under the law, preserved in the archives of the City of Mexico, yet the claimants are told that they must lose the mine unless they can produce a sufficiency of legal evidence in San Francisco. This may be law, but it is not justice. The policy of the Federal Government in regard to California land titles has been so unwise and unjust that it has inflicted incalculable evils in our State—evils from which we cannot recover in a score of years; and it will leave a serious blot upon the credit of the nation, especially if official corruption is to be permitted to add the most hideous features to bad law and legal outrage. The Government would gain itself credit by abandoning this New-Almaden suit, and leave the private and adverse claimants to fight out the battle among themselves before the Courts.

THE NORTHWESTERN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY AND SLAVERY.—Rev. N. L. RICE writes to the Chicago *Press* that he is not Pro-Slavery, nor is his Seminary a Pro-Slavery institution. He says: "It is not true that I have ever held 'Pro-Slavery opinions.' I have been an editor, with brief intermissions, for twenty-three years. During that period I have published much on the subject of Slavery—always advocating emancipation and colonization. In all I have written not a Pro-Slavery sentiment can be found. Moreover, the paper adopted by the General Assembly of 1845, on the subject of Slavery, was written by me, except the resolutions appended, and that paper was adopted by an overwhelming majority of the delegates from the Northwest. Nor have the Presbyteries or Synods of the Northwest, as yet, adopted any different action."

METHODIST CENTENARY.—The true centenary of Methodism is the year 1860. Dr. ROBERTS, of Baltimore, has fully demonstrated this fact from local as well as general documents, and other evidence. The late Local Preachers' Convention, at Baltimore, appointed a committee to consult the General Conference respecting measures for its due observance. It is a happy coincidence that the General Conference meets in this grand epochal year. It will be, not, indeed, the centennial General Conference, but it will be the Centenary General Conference. Its character should be impressed with the solemnity and grandeur of the fact.—*Christian Advocate and Journal.*

## MARYLAND AFFAIRS.

**Law and Disorder in Baltimore—The Comments of a New-York Print—Actual Position of Parties.**

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Dec. 1, 1859.

Baltimore is now looked upon as holding a prominent position among the great Southern seaboard cities. Being also contiguous to the National Metropolis, and central as regards the Union, containing a population of nearly or quite, two hundred and fifty thousand souls, she may, therefore, be

## SOUTHERN PANIC.

### A Pair of Contradictory Pictures.

### THE REAL SENTIMENT OF VIRGINIA.

LETTER FROM A SOUTHERN SLAVEHOLDER.

——— VIRGINIA, Nov. 22, 1859.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

I have for some time been a subscriber to, and a diligent reader of your valuable paper, though frequently I had occasion to differ from your views in regard to our peculiar institution, and to regret the mistaken spirit in which you sometimes judge of the South and Southerners. Yet withal I find in you a conservative tendency which leads me to hope that you are open to conviction, and that you are unwilling to force the South into retiring from the Union.

There has certainly been a fearful convulsion of opinion in Virginia since the affair at Harper's Ferry, and especially since many of your papers have indulged in violent articles, which indicated a sympathy with that wicked attempt to spread desolation, murder, rapine and the torch of the incendiary over our land. The success of such an attempt could not possibly have resulted in benefit to us, to you, or the slaves. Much of our property would have been destroyed; we would have been forced into a state of anarchy, from which we could hardly have emerged with a Republican form of government, but all our people would have been more strongly wedded to the institution of Slavery, whether it is good for us or not; and the South has power which would and could have sought for this principle as long as a foe opposed us. To you the consequences of dividing a nation of brothers, with common interest, into two communities, the bitterest foes to each other, would have been that our productions would have been cut off from you, and that our people, if they could not get them elsewhere, would have done without all that you furnish us rather than buy of you. *They are already seriously entertaining such resolutions.* But, to the slaves the consequences of civil war would have been worse than to either of the other party. It is my solemn conviction that nine-tenths, *at least*, of our slaves would view the approach of a Northern army with terror, and, from whatever motive you may choose to imagine—I think from a feudal love for their lords—would fight for their masters. But they would be placed under greater restrictions. Many non-slaveholders of the South would not have the same confidence in them that I feel; and the spirit of bloodshed once abroad in the land, thousands and thousands of the slaves would be slain in spite of their masters, who now, with the protection and assistance of the law, and of the peace and confidence that reigns, take care of them almost as if they were their children. That we are afraid of them, or that we believe ourselves to be living on a volcano, which may at any time burst forth, is a grievous error of the Northern papers. Each man thinks his own slaves trustworthy, whether they are so or not. Even when we know them to lie and steal, we don't fear their rebelling. The Harper's Ferry affair was not an insurrection, it was nothing but a fanatical inroad of men that dreamt in their ignorance that raising the standard of revolt would be at once answered by a series of conflagrations throughout the length and breadth of the Southern States, and that three millions of slaves, yearning and panting for freedom would rush to the call to arms. Our slaves *do not* yearn for freedom—they would not know what to do with it if they had it. I could cite numerous instances to prove this, of slaves returning from the North, from Canada, and even from Liberia, voluntarily, into a state of Slavery. But the length of this communication forbids it. It seems as if the temper of our slave population can never be appreciated by the Northern people. Let them come and examine for themselves, and they will find the slaves far happier and better cared for than the great majority of the free persons of color, North or South. Those who run away, and give you vastly exaggerated accounts of the manner in which we treat them, are generally the bad slaves of bad masters, many of whom have really had a hard lot here, and they are allured to exaggerate by the eagerness with which their extravagant stories are believed. And, perhaps you have some employers of white labor North who do not treat their employes much better than these bad masters treat their slaves.

But to the object of my letter. Seeming sympathy for Brown and his gang in the, Northern papers, has induced hot-headed Southern editors to criticise you and others with severity, and you will not deny that there is some ground for it, when you remember that in the present state of feeling in Virginia, the opinion is prevalent that you all would have rejoiced in the success of the late diabolical inroad. Now, instead of venting your spleen on a few editors by general bitter ridicule of Virginia, Virginia chivalry, and all Virginians, would it not be better to content yourself with expressing your true sentiments, and avoiding al things which may make matters worse? I note in your paper of the 23d inst. an article in which I am glad to recognize the right spirit; but there have been articles in your paper since the affair at Harper's Ferry, which however much they may have been provoked, were very inflammatory, and calculated, when copied and construed by Southern papers, which circulate vastly more than the TIMES in Virginia, to create an exceedingly erroneous impression of the feelings of yourselves and the whole Northern people. I suggest that you would do no harm, and would probably have more justice done you if you omit such articles, especially during the present excited state of public feeling. I will not particularize these objectionable articles. They are copied extensively in Southern papers, and I refer more particularly to wholesale charges of cowardice and of a low state of public morality, while, as compared with the terror that prevailed in New-York during the insurrection some sixty years since, our people have acted with great coolness. Your Virginia correspondent, who represents such wild terror and general panic as prevailing, was misinformed. A sale of Bedford land and negroes, taken from the Lynchburg *Republican*, of the 24th inst., made about the time of the date of your correspondent's letter, will show that the panic has not spread much in this section. I inclose the account of the sale below:

"SALE OF BEDFORD LAND AND NEGROES.—We learn that the lands of MR. ADMIRE TURNER, on Staunton River, eighteen miles South of Liberty, were sold at auction on the 22d inst., for $20 05 per acre, payable in one, two and three years, bearing interest from date—there being 550 acres in the tract.

The following negroes were sold at the same time, for the following high prices:

| | |
|---|---|
| Ann and two children | $2,060 |
| Anthony, 27 years old | 1,750 |
| Green, 25 years old | 1,750 |
| Jackson, unsound and 50 years old | 520 |
| Henry, 23 years old | 1,790 |
| Wyloe, 20 years old | 1,784 |
| Andrew, 16 years old | 1,780 |
| William, 10 years old | 850 |
| Malinda, 40 years old and unsound | 840 |
| Oval, four years old | 760 |

This does not look like hard times in Bedford, and we may add that Bedford does not fear any danger to the peculiar institution from JOHN BROWN & Co. It is almost needless to say that our friend, Major JOHN B. CRENSHAW, was the auctioneer, for who else could get such prices."

Since the raid at Harper's Ferry there have been numerous other sales at high prices. Our police regulations have not, so far as I know of, been made at all more stringent, and they are incredibly lax. Our people leave their houses and their infant children in the sole charge of servants, and go off to stay several days, with perfect confidence. I left my infant daughter in this way a few days ago, and propose doing so again this very day. We conceal nothing from our slaves. I frequently converse freely with mine about this matter, and they have your paper and our own papers which contain articles from papers at the North of the most inflammable character, to read whenever they choose. Several of my slaves can read, and some under my charge subscribe to newspapers. A confidence prevails here which I can hardly hope to induce you to believe; but I would take great pleasure in proving it to any one who will take the trouble to come and see for himself. The volunteer companies are not formed to protect us from the slaves, but to repel invasion.

But I hasten to another matter. You publish letters from BROWN which seem to breathe a true Christian spirit and say "this man, however misguided, must have been conscientious. Can he deserve death?' The Devil can quote Scripture for his own purposes. When BROWN murdered Free-State men in Kansas was he conscientious? I know Mr PENNYBACKER well. He is an honest gentle man. You have published his testimony. Does he prove BROWN conscientious? Does the Kansas *Herald of Freedom*, which testifies to his uselessly murdering a number of men in cold blood, prove him conscientious? Is it possible that his conscience, that medium through which God speaks to fallen man, could have told him to murder the innocent, to commit robberies, and to organize a rebellion against the laws of the country, which, if successful, would necessarily have exhibited a hideous detail of murder, rapine, and robbery, bloodier and more terrific than anything that has yet appeared in the history of civilized countries? Women violated, children slaughtered, and the whole Southern country a scene of universal devastation, in which the masters would have no power to protect their slaves, but mob law prevailing, the race for whose sake all this was to be done, would have been almost swept from the country. Did God tell BROWN to do this? Your chief Editor lately went to Italy that he might get accurate information about the war. Let him come South. He will be convinced that BROWN'S foray into Virginia was an attempt from which the heart of every Christian man in the broad limits of the world, should recoil with horror, and that the projector of such a nefarious scheme has been leniently dealt with by the calmly judging Virginia Court in being allowed so long a time to prepare for death.

A SLAVEHOLDER.

### A VERY DIFFERENT STORY.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

PETERSBURG, Va., Tuesday, Nov. 29, 1859.

If there is one set of people on the face of the earth more sensitive than another, in regard to what is said about them, it is the Virginians. If even allusion is made to their beloved, but "peculiar institution," in any respect, except in terms of approbation, their sensibilities are touched to a delicate degree. And if a mortal dares to say or write a sentence upon the subject, they affect great indignation, and declare that "it is all imagination" for any one to suppose that they are really frightened at these curious times, but only feel it is best to be cautious, discreet and well prepared in advance for all incendiary movements of invaders; and further, that it is seditious and treasonable, as well as slanderous, for any one to give information upon prevailing sentiments to the Press at the North.

Everybody says, "Who's afeerd?—I'm not;" and yet a more complete panic never prevailed. A few individuals may not have trembled with alarm, but the community generally have never before been so excited or so lost to reason upon any subject. They try to believe they are the most maligned and abused set of people, and yet the most kind, humane, hospitable and chivalrous; even loudly talking about their honor, and ever ready to vindicate it upon the slightest pretext. Their exquisite pride amounts to an acknowledgement of their inferiority and the weakness of their defence.

A good deal of disaffection has been expressed because the soldiers which returned from Charlestown a few days ago were ordered on Saturday to return immediately. Everybody wondered why Gov. WISE did not keep the companies there when he had them, instead of ordering them home and then requiring them back almost before they had laid aside their knapsacks. However, it was not the business of the people to ask questions, but to obey the Governor's commands; and forthwith the members of the two companies, to the number of seventy-five or so, put on their clean shirts, buttoned up their uniform, and reported themselves ready—the females of the household having previously put biscuit and bacon into a few of the knapsacks for a "snack" by the way. The numbers collected to see this second departure for the seat of war and defence are estimated from three to four thousand people, white and black—the latter being indulged with a sight for a beneficial effect, no doubt. The crowd was so great at the depot and along the streets that vehicles with difficulty passed. A brass piece of cannon in an adjoining field was fired several times, to keep up the enthusiasm, excitement and noise. Among those in this detachment were two soldiers in the war of 1812. Their venerable forms were greeted with much respect by all the younger members of the corps. A leading lawyer here, named ROBERT R. COLLIER, Esq., and a most estimable citizen, is also among the volunteers. The fact of such men leaving is regarded as significant, although no one believes there will be the least brush of fighting.

One of the Captains who went out with the first detachment of troops, writes back that he has had no trouble with them, by which it may be inferred that he expected difficulty, murmuring, or insubordination. He also states that he has "confidence in their courage, should an opportunity to test it present itself."

Among those who have left here for Charlestown are many quite poor men, who have left their families in almost necessitous circumstances. It has kindly been suggested that a fund be raised for the purpose of aiding those whose pecuniary condition requires it during the absence of their husbands. There is no doubt but that much inconvenience has already been imposed upon many who can ill afford it by this unnecessary ado and terrible fright. From letters which have come back from the camp, we learn that the men have suffered for want of overcoats and proper clothing, while on duty in the service of Gov. WISE. Several packages of clothing have been forwarded, and other articles of use will be sent on with the remnants of the companies, which are to follow in season to be present at the execution.

Three men passed through here, on their way North, from Columbus, Ga., where they had been subjected to head-shaving, tarring and feathering, and lashing upon the naked body. One was an old man, and the others are reported as being quite young. Also, on their way South, a drove of niggers passed through "to find homes" where Slavery has not yet reached that period of its history where it requires to be protected by men, muskets and bayonets, and where there will be less danger of the darkies running off to Canada.

And here will follow the inevitable result of the present terror in the Old Dominion. Slaveholders will sell their negroes off as fast as they can get good prices for them. They feel how uncertain is their tenure upon such property, and how dangerous the keeping of it is getting to be to their own peace o mind. The prophetic words of JOHN RANDOLPH, tha mothers would cling closer to the infant in their arms when the bell tolled at night, in Richmond, for fear of servile insurrections, have already come to pass, and thousands of persons wish in their hearts that the elements of insurrection and danger were removed from the soil of the State. The people hereabouts do not really apprehend any uprising of the negroes at this time, but the sun never goes down that they do not *feel their liability* to all the bloody horrors of a wild insurrection in the darkness of midnight. This fact suggests to them the policy of getting rid of their slaves in some manner that will not involve pecuniary loss. Many of them say they would have exterminated Slavery long ago if they had been let alone by fanatics at the North, but now they will sustain the system by absolute force, as a Divine Right. In case of invasion by Abolition assassins, they feel confidence in the milltary arm for protection. Much is being done to encourage the martial spirit which has lately been awakened, and now a company of cavalry is being formed in this city, with every prospect of its amounting to a fine appearing body of men and horse. The Virginians feel determined to redeem the honor of the State and the bravery of the "First Families'" sons from all imputations cast upon them through weakness and misfortune at Harper's Ferry.

Owing to the Governor's proclamation very few or none will leave here for the scene of execution. Indeed, very few manifest any desire to witness the death of BROWN and his associates. If Gov. WISE had not blown his iron trumpet so loudly over the land and summoned peaceful citizens from their homes to do soldier's duty, as he has done, there would never have been the present upheaving of the public mind. Of course but little sympathy is felt for BROWN, and none expressed, and the general hope is that in a few months at most all disordered feeling will be restored to as much placidity as is possible in a State where political agitation is the first and highest aspiration of its leading men.

One of these, ROBERT A. PRYOR, who is soon to take his seat in Congress, has long been known as a most violent fire-eater and exciter of Southern animosity against the North. He is now at Charlestown, whence after gratifying his eyes with the death struggle of Old BROWN he will return to Richmond to partake of a big supper at the expense of his friends. Fresh from before the gallows upon which the law is triumphantly vindicated, it is expected that PRYOR will make a brilliant speech upon the all-pervading topic, winding up with advice upon the dissolution of the Union as soon as he can secure the attention of Congress to the thrilling condition of affairs. It had been supposed that Mr. PRYOR'S views had gradually become modified in regard to disunion since his rupture, a year or so ago, with WILLIAM L. YANCY, Esq., of Alabama, concerning the Southern Confederacy they *talked* of starting, but the present turbulency of affairs, and the disposition of a few Virginians to seek disunion will sufficiently inspire the new-made member of Congress with an ambition to be among those who seek to destroy the Republic.

A fellow passed through here the other day who was strongly suspected of being one of Old BROWN'S adherents at Harper's Ferry. He came from North Carolina, and some wanted to arrest him, but were afraid to do so. It was stated that he had been to various hotels and left them without paying his bills. All Northern men are closely watched constantly, yet nothing of importance is discovered.

SYCAMORE.

### NEW-YORKERS EXPELLED FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

I see in your TIMES of Monday last, I am put down as one of the unfortunate individuals lately sent away from South Carolina with a "new coat of tar and feathers." Not quite so bad as that, but, nevertheless, I was sent away, and without the least shadow of a reason. I had gone down there like any other honest Northerner, with trunk and books, and recommendations, and having got a place in a little village by the name of Orangeburgh, went to teaching. Thinking myself perfectly secure, and having got a very good place, I began to be considerably satisfied, when suddenly my quiet was broken up, and I was ordered to take my books and recommendations and trunk, and start for the North. It was a week ago on Saturday last, about 2 o'clock in the afternoon. I thought it best not to confine myself too much to my room, but take a walk. Accordingly I took a short tour of the village, stopped at the Post-office, and then called on one of my friends. To avoid suspicion of being thought an insurrectionist or an emmisary of JOHN BROWN, as the Southerners think all the Northerners among them are, I had been especially careful not to say or do anything that would at an alarm—not even whispering that Slavery was all abominable thing, nor attending any of their "nigger meetings," except once or twice by special request, and in company with some of my friends.

Such being the case, one would naturally think himself safe enough in any place, especially in one that professes to have reasonable men. So I thought, but, having stayed awhile at my friend's, and read his papers, I was on my way back to my boarding-house, thinking, I believe, about COLLAMER—something or other of the speechifying; "Step a little this way, please; going up to your room?" and before I could give them seats, "Hem! We might as well commence business," said Capt. SALEBY. The rest assented, and then he went on to say that they had been appointed a Committee, by the citizens of Orangeburgh, to inform me that I must leave the place in the next train. If he had said, Take a trip in the *New-York Ship*, across the Atlantic, I could not have been more astonished. "You surprise me," I said, and wanted to know the reason of such a course. This was the contemptible thing offered as such: "They had come to the conclusion I was not exactly a proper person to be allowed among them, on account of my political sentiments." How they knew my political sentiments, was, of course, a mystery; for no one there knew them. But they chose not to reason further; "the exigencies of the times demanded it." I "might be innocent for aught they knew; but the case was such, the innocent had to suffer with the guilty." I asked them for a chance to vindicate myself; I asked them for time to collect my bills; I asked them to lend me money to get away with. They granted neither. I then appealed to them as men endowed with reason; showed the cruelty and foolishness of what they were doing; but the only answer to everything was: "I must expect *the consequences*, or leave town by the next train," which would be in about two hours. They did, however, at last agree to collect my bills, and give me money enough to get to Charleston; and having assured me I should not be troubled by a mob, left the room.

I left it, too, a short time afterwards, considering it best to go where my own will might control the ways and means of my own body—this flesh and bones that troubled them so, because it came from the far North. I thought it best to take care of it, and not let it get broken, or bruised, or covered over with Southern slime, mixed up with prickly quills. This is the sum and substance of the affair, though I might say a good deal more of other men who were sent out in the same way, and some, alas! who got the "tar and feathers." I do not blame all the Southerners. A good many I found whole-hearted, noble souls, whose memory I shall always cherish; but these men who sent me away, and the brainless hot-heads, generally, there, I hardly know what to think of. I would have said nothing about them—not wishing myself to be connected with their little, silly, villainous affair—but they have already put it in the papers; and it is only justice to myself and friends prompts me to give as much as I have, *merely a plain statement of facts.*

### KENTUCKY PANIC AND POLITICS.

AN OSSAWATOMIE ARRESTED AND RELEASED—KENTUCKY ARMING—DEMOCRATIC RESOLUTIONS DEMANDING THE EXPULSION OF SUMNER AND SEWARD, AND THEIR TRIAL FOR TREASON.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Tuesday, Nov. 29, 1859.

The panic is catching. The combat against the powers of "Abolition" darkness is beginning in Kentucky. It will deepen, and where it will end the spirits above or below only know. My political neighbors of "brave old Kentuck" are getting alarmed. There is something in the wind. It may soon blow a whirlwind. The institutions and the Commonwealth of Kentucky may tumble into ruins! Everything spouted by the Phillipses, Emersons, Wheelocks and Cheevers in the North is caught up and paraded before us as the type of Northern sentiment in general! JOHN BROWN, we hear, is to be rescued. The North looks upon him as a saint, the prophet, missionary and vicegerent of God, the Almighty's instrument to blow our "peculiar institution" into fragments! The North will snatch him from the gallows, and with acclaim elect him President of the United States! Designing men here fancy they can thus alarm and arouse Kentucky to the pitch of Gov. WISE'S Virginia, so that all of Kentucky's sons, amidst the shrieks of her daughters, will shoulder their muskets, show how fields shall be won, and stand guard against "Republican" cows, screech-owls, ghosts, goblins and gorgons of the dire Charlestown stripe.

Accordingl y, an Ossawatomie who chanced last Sunday to get on a spree in our goodly City of Louisville, and to "blow" about his Harper's Ferry adventures—his swimming the Shenandoah with Uncle Sam's balls after him, and his honorable scars, won before his hair-breadth escapes from Virginia's fury—was arrested and imprisoned by our wary police, and a telegram sent to Gov. WISE. What answer the Governor gave, I am not advised. Anyhow, the dreadful fellow was released yesterday for want of evidence, and for the avowed reason that he had never been within five hundred miles of Harper's Ferry. More scared than hurt!

And the Louisville Legion is to be called out, reorganized, swelled with untold numbers of the *élite*, our gallant young bloods, and prepared for the onset against either the bandits on the Rio Grande, or the "colored" brigands along the Ohio. Our worthy Mayor, the Commander-in-chief of our Legion, through his spokesman, invokes us all to be ready for active military service against the approaching John Brown invaders. The clever old slaveholding Colonel of the Legion feels the fire of other days, and with the spirit of twenty-one, backs our Mayor in his appeals to "the eagle-eyed and lion-hearted young men of Louisville" to save their city and their State! Of course, they would profess no fears of a servile insurrection under the present slave system in Kentucky; but their actions would seem to show that they feel eternal vigilance to be the price of Slavery, as of Liberty, and military discipline of all hot-blooded and able-bodied Kentuckians to be the only hope of Slave Kentucky's salvation.

Some of our "Democrats," especially, are urging the enrollment and drilling of all Kentucky males between 18 and 45. Our Legislature must see to it that Kentucky shall forthwith assume a military aspect and front, imposing enough to repel and keep off the "Black Republican" Browns. We must all be drafted, mustered and mobilized, in order to keep time to the music and obey the every nod of our patriotic Buchaniers! I wonder they don't set about arming and equipping our blacks, too, so mortal is Cuffy's talked-of aversion to JOHN BROWN.

Their programme is to make vast capital out of Gov. WISE'S panic for "the Kentucky Democracy." Some of them got together the other day in the County of Graves, and resolved that they are down on the Douglas doctrine; that they are for "the Cincinnati Platform," viewed in the light of their sectional "Dred-Scott decision;" that they have the warmest admiration for and unabated confidence in the integrity and wisdom of their patriotic and excellent President, JAMES BUCHANAN; that the "Harper's Ferry developments" are the legitimate result of the teachings of the wicked and treasonable "Black Republican" Party alone; that whoever, in any way, shall aid in placing in the Speaker's Chair of the Thirty-Sixth Congress a man of Black-Republican proclivities, will be a vile traitor to his country; that there is treason throughout the North, the whole Northern atmosphere is tainted with treason against the cause of free government, which the "National Democracy" must put down; that SUMNER, SEWARD, GREELEY, GIDDINGS, and other prominent Republicans, are directly implicated in the Harper's Ferry plot; that SEWARD and SUMNER should be expelled from the Senate, and arraigned and punished for treason: and, to cap the climax, that the unblemished integrity, wonderful financial ability, and remarkable comprehensiveness of JAMES GUTHRIE recommend him, above everybody else, as the man for the times and the Nation! Our Buchanier and Guthrie organ, the Louisville *Courier* calls all this true and glorious Democratic doctrine!

It needs no comment. It cannot be that Mr. GUTHRIE will suffer his name to go before the Charleston Convention and the country at large, on the strength of such false, and slanderous, and sectional resolutions, charged with the bitterest party spirit, and repulsive even to numerous Kentucky Democrats.

PONTIAC.

### Naval.

The Boston *Traveller* says: "There are at present employed in the various gangs in the Navy-yard, 925 men. The out-door operations are confined exclusively to the repairs on the frigate *Minnesota*, which has been nearly rebuilt above the water line. A great quantity of refuse wood has been taken from the ship, and this will be sold at auction, the proceeds going to the credit of the ship. The yard is now in charge of officers who have all been ordered here within the past year, several of them quite recently. Capt. WM. H. HUDSON, late of the *Niagara*, and of ocean telegraphic distinction, is the Commandant; Capt. HENRY KNOX THATCHER, a grandson of Gen. KNOX, of Revolutionary memory, is Commander, having succeeded Capt. HENRY FRENCH. Lieut. WM. F. PARKER is successor to Lieut. FERBLE, who is attached to the sloop-of-war *Narragansett*. Lieut. WM. F. STICH alone, of those who have been attached to the Yard for some time, still remains."

The Washington *Star* says of affairs at the Washington Navy-yard:

"In the machinist department they are busily employed in the completion of the engines for the screw steam-sloop *Pensacola*. In the great steam forge-shop, they are employed in heavy forging, for the screw steamers *Pensacola* and *Minnesota*. In the foundry are being made new cylinder-heads for the *Minnesota*, from improved designs by the Engineer-in-Chief of the United States Navy. They are massive castings, made in loome moulds—the construction of which has been entrusted to MR. ANDREW LEONARD, who is certainly one of the very best workers in massive loome castings in the country. This reputation is accorded to him by those who are well versed in such matters. In 1854, after two unsuccessful attempts to cast a new cylinder for the United States steamship *Fulton* had occurred—the first attempt resulting in the explosion of the mould and the burning of the entire roof off the foundry—Chief-Engineer HUNT sent for MR. LEONARD, then in New-York, to come to this Navy-yard, and take charge of the loome-work. Since his appointment, every piece of work coming from his hands has been perfect,—among which are those cylinders in the construction of the engines of the *Minnesota*, *Richmond* and *Pensacola*—the hydrostatic engines for the ship railway of this yard, from designs by Chief-Engineer HENRY HUNT, United States Navy. The steamer *Pensacola* will leave the Pensacola Navy-yard, Florida, for this Navy-yard, to receive her steam machinery, about the 15th of December next."

## COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Exchange.....Dec. 5.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | 100 Erie Railroad | 8 |
| | | 50 do | 8¾ |
| | | 150 do | 8¾ |
| | | 100 Hud. River R. | b60 46¾ |
| | | 125 do | 46¾ |
| | | 50 Harlem Railroad | 10 |
| | | 12 Nor. & Wor'r. R. | 41 |
| | | 50 Ill. Central R. | 56 |
| | | 75 do | 55¾ |
| | | 800 Reading Railroad | 41¾ |
| | | 500 do | b60 41¾ |
| | | 300 do | s60 41¾ |
| | | 100 do | b10 41¾ |
| | | 100 do | b10 41¾ |
| | | 50 do | b30 41¾ |
| | | 100 do | b30 41¾ |
| | | 100 do | 41¾ |
| | | 50 Mich. Cen. R. | 40¾ |
| | | 50 Mi. So. & N. I. G.S. | 18 |
| | | 550 Panama R. | b10 135 |
| | | 50 do | b5 135 |
| | | 110 do | 134¾ |
| | | 50 do | s60 134 |
| | | 25 Cle. Col. & Cin. R. | 94¾ |
| | | 200 Gal. & Chic. R. | s10 71¾ |
| | | 400 do | 71¾ |
| | | 100 do | s60 71¾ |
| | | 50 do | b10 71¾ |
| | | 150 Clev. & Tol. R. | 20¾ |
| | | 200 Chic. & R. I. R. | s10 65 |
| | | 50 do | 65 |
| | | 200 do | s30 65 |
| | | 1050 do | 65¼ |
| | | 400 do | b60 65¾ |

SECOND BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $2,000 Missouri State 6s | 84 | 100 N. Y. Cen. R. | s30 80¾ |
| 3,000 N. Y. Cen. Bs, '76, 102 | | 100 do | s60 80¾ |
| 1,000 Mich. So. S. F. Bs | 60¾ | 500 do | b30 80¾ |
| 50 Brun. C. L. Co. | 2¾ | 50 do | b30 80¾ |
| 15 Del. & Hud. C. Co. | 99¾ | 300 do | 80¾ |
| 100 Pacific M. S. Co. | 75 | 100 do | b60 81 |
| 205 do | 74¾ | 50 do | s30 80¾ |
| 50 do | s30 74¾ | 100 Mich. S. & N. I. R. | 7 |
| 50 do | b30 74¾ | 100 Ill. Cen. R. | b60 56 |
| 25 Nor. & Wor. R. | 40¾ | 50 Panama Railroad | 134¾ |
| 350 Cum. Coal Pref. | b60 12 | 100 Gal. & Chi. R. | 71 |
| 50 do | 12 | 15 Chi. & R. I. R. | 64¾ |
| 50 Erie Railroad | 8¾ | 100 do | b60 65 |
| 25 Hudson R. Railr'd. | 40¾ | 100 do | s60 64¾ |
| 200 Reading Railroad | 41¾ | 200 do | s30 64¾ |
| 100 Mich. Cen. R. | 40¾ | 100 do | 64½ |

MONDAY, Dec. 5—A. M.

The import entries at New-York for the past week, including the Dry-Goods table in our last paper, amount to $4,293,854 against $3,632,667 the same week last season. The Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods are $1,418,951 against $715,520 same week last year, and of Specie, including $230,000 by the *Vigo*, for Liverpool, on Saturday, $719,000 against $115,000 same week in 1858. On Saturday afternoon the official Custom-house returns at this port of the Import and Export movement of the calendar month of November were completed from which we find that

The Import Entries for November at the port of New-York were:

| | |
|---|---|
| In Dutiable Merchandise, consump. direct | $9,978,720 |
| Dutiable Goods, Warehoused | 2,794,108 |
| Free Goods | 1,955.087 |
| Total of all entries | $14,727,915 |
| Against Nov. 1858 | 10,501,160 |
| Increase this November | $4,226,755 |

The amount of goods for the previous importation withdrawn from public Warehouse during the month is $1,970,134, or less by $823,974 than went into warehouse; so that the total amount of Foreign Goods marketed during the month appears to be $13,900,941 against $10,900,497 marketed in November, 1858. There was also entered during the month, Foreign Gold and Silver of the value of $167,087.

The Exports from the port of New-York for November were:

| | |
|---|---|
| In Domestic Produce | $5,323,611 |
| Foreign reexported | 816,826 |
| Specie | 4,383,123 |
| Total all clearances | $10,523,560 |

Against November, 1858:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| In Produce | $3,481,654 | |
| Foreign reexport | 383,981 | |
| Specie | 471,970 | — 4,337,605 |
| Increase this November | | $6,185,955 |

We annex our customary summary, by months, beginning with the first month of the calendar year, of the Foreign Trade and Specie movement at the port of New-York:

IMPORT OF FOREIGN GOODS AT NEW-YORK.

| | 1859. | vs. | 1858. |
|---|---|---|---|
| January | 19,377,000 | | 7,796,000 |
| February | 18,756,000 | | 8,969,000 |
| March | 20,739,000 | | 11,453,000 |
| April | 22,153,000 | | 10,644,000 |
| May | 23,430,000 | | 11,130,000 |
| June | 23,584,000 | | 10,014,000 |
| July | 27,111,000 | | 18,469,000 |
| August | 24,301,000 | | 19,556,000 |
| September | 16,459,000 | | 15,335,000 |
| October | 12,987,000 | | 13,454,000 |
| November | 14,728,000 | | 10,501,000 |
| Total 11 months | $223,625,000 | | $137,321,000 |
| Foreign Specie | 2,628,000 | | 2,200,000 |
| Increase in all Imports over 1858 | | | $86,732,000 |
| Increase over 1857 | | | 4,838,000 |
| Increase over 1856 | | | 24,707,000 |

EXPORT OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FROM NEW-YORK.

| | 1859. | vs. | 1858. |
|---|---|---|---|
| January | $3,762,000 | | $4,208,000 |
| February | 3,284,000 | | 3,710,000 |
| March | 5,378,000 | | 4,503,000 |
| April | 5,951,000 | | 5,513,000 |
| May | 5,181,000 | | 4,263,000 |
| June | 4,880,000 | | 6,383,000 |
| July | 4,938,000 | | 4,772,000 |
| August | 5,151,000 | | 4,660,000 |
| September | 4,947,000 | | 3,522,000 |
| October | 4,753,000 | | 5,233,000 |
| November | 5,324,000 | | 3,482,000 |
| Total 11 months | $53,549,000 | | $50,249,000 |
| Foreign reexported | 7,318,000 | | 5,016,000 |

EXPORT OF SPECIE FROM NEW-YORK.

| | 1859 | vs. | 1858. |
|---|---|---|---|
| January | $2,306,000 | | $4,746,000 |
| February | 2,371,000 | | 3,747,000 |
| March | 3,345,000 | | 836,000 |
| April | 6,259,000 | | 646,000 |
| May | 11,421,000 | | 1,791,000 |
| June | 7,497,000 | | 594,000 |
| July | 10,051,000 | | 2,801,000 |
| August | 6,410,000 | | 2,202,000 |
| September | 8,268,000 | | 3,240,000 |
| October | 5,344,000 | | 3,028,000 |
| November | 4,383,000 | | 472,000 |
| Total 11 months | $66,655,000 | | $24,103,000 |

EXPORTS FROM NEW-YORK—RECAPITULATED.

| | 1859. | 1858. |
|---|---|---|
| Domestic Produce | $53,549,000 | $50,249,000 |
| Foreign Reexported | 7,318,000 | 5,016,000 |
| Specie | 66,655,000 | 24,103,000 |
| Total 11 months | $127,522,000 | $79,368,000 |
| Increase since Jan. 1 | | $48,154,000 |

CUSTOMS REVENUE AT NEW-YORK.

| | 1859. | vs. | 1858. |
|---|---|---|---|
| January | $3,478,471 | | $1,641,474 |
| February | 3,328,688 | | 2,063,784 |
| March | 3,164,011 | | 2,213,452 |
| April | 3,212,060 | | 1,736,510 |
| May | 3,014,520 | | 1,748,227 |
| June | 3,314,429 | | 1,685,663 |
| July | 4,851,246 | | 3,387,305 |
| August | 4,243,010 | | 3,545,118 |
| September | 2,908,509 | | 2,672,935 |
| October | 2,318,750 | | 2,054,834 |
| November | 2,157,154 | | 1,706,529 |
| Total 11 months | $35,890,848 | | $24,455,831 |

DELIVERIES OF CALIFORNIA GOLD AT NEW-YORK.

| 1859. From Jan. 1. | | 1858. From Jan. 1. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Jan. 12 | $1,384,664 | Jan. 13 | $1,607,440 |
| Jan. 28 | 1,210,713 | Jan. 27 | 1,555,279 |
| Feb. 12 | 1,319,924 | Feb. 13 | 1,348,507 |
| Feb. 27 | 1,287,967 | Feb. 27 | 1,640,429 |
| March 13 | 920,177 | March 16 | 1,279,134 |
| March 29 | 1,032,314 | March 26 | 1,403,940 |
| April 13 | 1,404,029 | April 13 | 1,352,912 |
| April 25 | 1,723,352 | April 27 | 1,486,565 |
| May 14 | 1,483,426 | May 13 | 1,615,551 |
| May 26 | 1,938,699 | May 29 | 1,575,991 |
| June 13 | 1,529,595 | June 12 | 1,446,175 |
| June 26 | 2,041,237 | June 27 | 1,799,502 |
| July 12 | 1,741,879 | July 14 | 1,401,713 |
| July 27 | 2,145,000 | July 27 | 1,603,817 |
| Aug. 11 | 1,863,691 | Aug. 12 | 1,527,286 |
| Aug. 27 | 2,126,333 | Aug. 27 | 1,434,674 |
| Sept. 12 | 2,046,002 | Sept. 11 | 1,696,639 |
| Sept. 26 | 2,043,363 | Sept. 28 | 1,570,000 |
| Oct. 17 | 1,883,670 | Oct. 15 | 1,322,005 |
| Oct. 25 | 1,871,550 | Oct. 28 | 1,472,979 |
| Nov. 10 | 1,568,107 | Nov. 12 | 1,672,676 |
| Nov. 28 | 1,721,343 | Nov. 28 | 1,816,532 |
| Total, 11 mos. | $36,287,035 | Total, 11 mos. | $33,629,239 |

During the week past, although the Bank movement was strengthened on Monday by $1,721,000 from California, the tendency of the Money market was to firmness in the rates of Discount on long date bills, outside the Bank rule, and also on temporary loans to Brokers on miscellaneous collateral. At the same time, prime short date acceptances were taken by outside lenders, at 6@6½ ₱ cent., and Money placed on pledge of State and Federal securities at 5@5½ ₱ cent. The Banks get 7 ₱ cent. on nearly all Discounts for account of their regular dealers. The rule on call to the Stock Brokers is generally 6 ₱ cent., at which there was a good demand at the close of the week. Some of the private banking-houses in the Foreign Exchange, owing to the rather light demand for Bills on England and France, were less free as lenders of Money at call. The Bank return this afternoon will probably show an increased Specie line, up to about $19,500,000, and, judging from the run of the Discount market, a decreased line of Loans and Discounts. There was another busy week in the payment of City taxes, which have drawn down the local deposits in a good many of the Banks, while adding to the line of the Shoe and Leather Bank, the depository of the City Chamberlain. The Sub-Treasury balance has varied but slightly, and now stands $5,840,432, against $5,877,686. No movement of Specie in the direction of the South has yet taken place, the Exchange on New-York at New-Orleans being maintained within a small fraction of par. Bills on London are easier, at 109¾@110, and on Paris *f.5.15@f.5.13¾*. The Export of Cotton to Foreign States from the Southern ports, during the week, was 84,000 bales, or the equivalent of about $4,200,000 in Exchange. As the canals have thus far kept free of ice, the movement of Grain and Flour from the West, both b water and rail, during the week was large, and an active business done on the Corn Exchange, partly for Export. The Anthracite Coal trade from the same cause, and the approach of hard weather, is also very active, the receipts of the week being 192,000 tons by all the carriers, and for the season thus far, 7,254,000, against 6,253,000 tons same time last year.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

| | |
|---|---|
| New Loan of United States | 104@103¾@104 |
| New-York Central | 82¾@82¾@80¾ |
| New-York and Erie | 10¼@8¾ |
| Reading | 40@41¾@41¼ |
| Rock Island | 65¾@66¾@64¾ |
| Michigan Guaranteed | 19¾@17¾ |
| Michigan Central | 41¾@40¾ |
| Toledo | 21¾@20¾ |
| Galena | 73¼@71 |
| Illinois Central | 58¾@55@56 |
| Panama | 132@131½@136@134¼ |
| Pacific Mail | 88¾@90@81@86@74¾ |
| Missouris | 84¾@84 |
| Virginias | 93¾@93 |
| Tennessees | 90¾@91¾@90¾ |
| Illinois Central Bonds | 85@84 |
| Hudson River | 42¾@40¾ |
| Harlem Preferred | 36¾@35¾ |
| Delaware and Hudson | 100¾@98¾@99¼ |

The Stock market opened on Monday last with continued firmness, but this gave way on Tuesday, and throughout the remainder of the week the dealings were unsettled, and generally tending to lower prices. The first cause of this weakness was, no doubt, owing to the break down in the Pacific Mail speculation, and the breach in and final suspension of all negotiations between the Company and the Vanderbilt Party. This incident, coupled with the previous overture for the sale of the

# The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1859.

**With a Supplement.**

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies, to one address, for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies, to one address, for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 5 cents per single copies.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."


**Amusements this Evening.**

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LADIES' CHARITY FAIR.

DRAYTON'S PARLOR OPERAS—Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway—THE SOMNAMBULIST—BETTER LATE THAN NEVER.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—FAUST—HANDSOME JACK.

FRENCH THEATRE—SAM COWELL'S CONCERT.

BROOKLYN INSTITUTE—LEVERS OF DOLLIE DUTTON.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—THE DEAN OF DEVILLE.

CHATHAM AMPHITHEATRE—NIXON & AYMAR'S CIRCUS.

PALACE GARDEN—VAN AMBURGH & Co.'s MENAGERIE.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—No. 444 Broadway—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

NIBLO'S SALOON—GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

TEMPLE HALL—MODEL OF SOLOMON'S TEMPLE.

INTERNATIONAL ART INSTITUTION—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

CHURCH'S "HEART OF THE ANDES"—Studio Buildings, No. 15 Tenth-street. Closes on Monday.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—ABBOTT'S COLLECTION OF EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE—HISTORICAL PICTURE OF CHARLES I. BY VELASQUEZ.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—ROSSITER & MIGNOT'S PAINTING "THE HOME OF WASHINGTON AFTER THE WAR."

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 629 Broadway—PALMER'S STATUE, "THE WHITE CAPTIVE."

PICTURE GALLERY—Whitlock's, No. 366 Canal-street—Free admission.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

HOPE CHAPEL—WAUGH'S ITALIA.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

Congress assembles at Washington this morning. It is hardly possible that the organization of the House can be so far perfected so as to authorize the presentation of the President's Message today. The Democrats have done their share, however, toward expediting affairs. On Saturday a well-attended caucus fixed unanimously upon the name of Hon. THOMAS S. BOCOCK, of Virginia, as its candidate for the Speakership. The question of the Clerkship was not discussed. The Opposition held a conference, from which the Southern Americans absented themselves, but no action was taken. Doubts as to the Clerkship, for which the Anti-Lecompton Democrats urge the name of Col. FORNEY, are said to have required the postponement of the subject. It is understood that, upon the meeting of the House, the Opposition will scatter its vote, gradually concentrating either upon Mr. SHERMAN or Mr. GROW. The Southern Americans have fixed upon Mr. JOHN A. GILMER, of South Carolina, as their candidate. Their position is understood to be temporarily occupied—to be abandoned as the smoke clears from the field.

The remains of JOHN BROWN arrived at Philadelphia at noon on Saturday, in custody of Mrs. BROWN and Messrs. TINDALL and MCKINN, of Philadelphia, and a reception Committee, at the head of which was Rev. Dr. FURNISS, was in waiting at the depôt. A large police force was detailed to preserve order. A considerable crowd, chiefly composed of colored persons, had assembled to witness the arrival of the train. The depôt having been cleared of all except the policemen and reporters, the body was removed at 2 o'clock to the Walnut-street wharf, to await shipment to New-York. A large crowd followed the wagon in which the corpse was conveyed from the depôt to the wharf. The evening line for this City brought the remains hither, where they were only detained until morning, and a departing train carried them forward to Boston. MRS. BROWN came on from Philadelphia by the New-Jersey Railroad. She remained over night with friends and proceeded to Boston with her husband's relics.

The demonstrations of sympathy with the aims and the end of BROWN continue to be reported from all parts of the North, and from Canada. Meetings have been held at Cleveland and Rochester, formidable in numbers, and unmitigated in tone; while through New-England hardly a town of note has failed to have its utterance. To correct the impression these Abolition manifestations will naturally make upon the South, a movement is on foot in this City to hold a meeting expressive of Northern sympathy with the holders of slaves. The call, it is presumed, will find numerous signatures.

Rev. ANTOINETTE BROWN BLACKWELL preached last evening, with "Old JOHN BROWN" as a subject. She considered BROWN and his followers as heroes and martyrs in the cause of freedom, but advocated moral suasion as necessary to the work of Anti-Slavery. Discourses were also delivered yesterday by Rev. Dr. CHAPIN and Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, both touching upon the fate of BROWN—the former expressing conservative and the latter, as usual, radical views.

From Venezuela we hear that the elections have resulted in the choice of SEÑOR, the present Vice-President of the republic, to the office of President, Señor GUAL replacing him in the minor office. There is much and fatal sickness reported from Laguayra and Caracas.

Our advices from Havana extend to the 30th ult. They contain nothing of moment.

A meeting which, in numbers, respectability and enthusiasm, has surpassed any yet held during the Mayoralty campaign, so soon to be decided, occupied last Saturday night not alone the Cooper Institute, but the space for some distance around it. At least twenty-five thousand persons were present. Speeches were made by JAS. T. BRADY, Hon. JOHN VAN BUREN, JOHN MCKEON, THOMAS F. MEAGHER, Col. DOHENY, Dr. PHILIP MERKLE, and others.

The Stock Market closed heavily on Saturday, and at a further decline in prices on the Share list. New-York Central, 80¾@80⅞. State and Federal Bonds steady. There was a good demand from the Brokers for Money, at 6 ₱ cent. on Miscellaneous collateral. There was nothing done in Exchange after the sailing of the *Vigo* for Liverpool; London, 109¾@110.

The demand for Flour improved, especially for lots wanted by shippers. Prices closed with more firmness. Wheat and Corn were inactive. Barley attracted more attention, as did likewise Cotton, Raisins and Whisky. The inquiry was spiritless for Groceries, Metals, Oils, and most kinds of Naval Stores. The sales of Provisions were not very extensive, though prices were well sustained. Other branches of trade presented no really new features. There were 425 vessels of all classes in port.

### The Election for Mayor.

The election for Mayor comes off to-morrow. The supporters of Mr. HAVEMEYER held their final meeting on Saturday night, and in spite of the extreme inclemency of the weather,—a test to which neither of the other parties has been exposed,—it was a very large and enthusiastic demonstration. Besides the speeches of the recognized orators of Tammany Hall, it was marked by the presence of all the prominent representatives of the Irish vote,—which has been pertinaciously claimed hitherto for FERNANDO WOOD. T. F. MEAGHER, Col. DOHENY, Judge BRENNAN, JOHN KELLY, J. T. BRADY and J. E. DEVELIN, all made earnest and effective speeches in support of Mr. HAVEMEYER. We give a full report of this meeting, with the resolutions, speeches, &c., in a supplement to the TIMES of this morning.

The friends of Mr. OPDYKE feel or affect an increased confidence in his success. We confess our inability to see the basis for any expectation of his success. In the statements they have published on the subject they claim 24,000 as the straight Republican vote of the City,—and assert that 8,000 more votes may be expected from Americans, Whigs and disaffected Democrats. The Republican vote of this City has never exhibited any such strength as is claimed for it, nor is there any reason for believing that it will be increased by any such number of outside votes. The American vote at the November election was less than 4,000, and three-fourths of this will be cast for Mr. HAVEMEYER. We do not believe Mr. OPDYKE'S vote can be carried beyond 20,000.

It is useless to speculate upon a result which will so soon be decided. We think WOOD has lost ground materially within the last few days, and that HAVEMEYER has gained all that he has lost, with considerable accessions from the Republican ranks. He is universally recognized as eminently worthy of the place, and as certain to give the City, if elected, the benefits of an upright and effective administration. This conviction will insure him thousands of votes from those who refuse to permit their party relations to control their action upon City affairs.

### The South Against the North.

The Richmond *Enquirer* replies to our complaint that, in common with other Southern journals, it ignores every indication of Northern conservatism, while it feeds the flame of Southern resentment by parading all the ebullitions of Abolition fanaticism as specimens and proofs of Northern sentiment, in a temperate and reasonable tone. It says that the South needs not the "spurring of Abolition harangues, but rather the curb of Northern conservatism;" that it has no respect for politics in the pulpit, and therefore did not even read the twenty Thanksgiving sermons which we reported; and that the movements of the people and Legislatures of the Southern States ought to convince us of their unanimous purpose to offer "determined resistance to further aggression on Southern rights." And it closes thus:

"Let not the people of the North be deceived—let them weigh well their actions at the present moment—a crisis has arrived—the fate of the Union hangs, as it were, by a single thread, which, if it can be preserved and strengthened, *will require the united efforts of all its friends North and South.*"

We are perfectly willing to recognize the arrival of the crisis. While the great mass of the people at the North are still incredulous, we are free to acknowledge our own conviction, that the temper of the Southern States is in the highest degree hostile to the preservation of the Union. And our earnest desire is to induce "its friends North and South" to put forth those "united efforts" which, in common with the Richmond *Enquirer*, we believe to be essential to the stability and peace of the Confederacy. Our specific complaint against the *Enquirer* and other Southern journals is, that they do not labor in this direction:—but that, on the contrary, they so misrepresent or misunderstand the sentiment of the North, that they feed the flame of distrust and discontent at the South, when they ought rather, in the interest of truth as well as of the Union, to check the excitement which now prevails.

They have assumed, for example, and have declared to their readers, that the great mass of the community in this metropolis sympathize with the invasion of JOHN BROWN; and they cite the harangues of the pulpit in evidence of that fact. Now in reply we deny the existence of such a sympathy. While our people do unquestionably respect the *personal* qualities of sincerity, conscientiousness and courage which BROWN displayed,—as do also Gov. WISE and other Virginian gentlemen,—not one in a hundred of them has the slightest sympathy with his invasion, or fails to brand it as a high crime against the laws of Virginia, the peace of the community and the dictates of conscience and common sense. Among other proofs of this assertion we cite the whole body of sermons preached in this City on Thanksgiving Day,—which were heard with delight by the great body of our people, which were thoroughly conservative, and which represent the public sentiment far more truly than the lectures of PHILLIPS, the sermons of CHEEVER or the diatribes of Abolition prints. And we think that the Richmond press, if desirous of representing the North aright, is not justifiable in ignoring such a body of evidence as this.

The *Enquirer* makes a peremptory call upon the North to take steps to avert the peril which menaces the Union. Will it be good enough to say, specifically and definitely, what it would have us do? Let it abandon declamation and vague denunciation, and specify the offence which is to call down the punishment with which we are menaced. In spite of the frequent causes of discontent which have sprung up between North and South, the Union has been preserved hitherto and with conceded advantage to both sections;—what new thing has suddenly changed all this and determined the South to endure the connection no longer? Such vast interests as are involved in this issue should not be made the sport of rhetoric, or decided in the heat of passion or from motives of partizan ambition. Let us have the clear and precise provocation which the North has given for this new crusade.

Probably we shall be referred to the Harper's Ferry affair as a conclusive answer. When the North thus sends organized bodies of armed men to stir up rebellion among the slaves, when Northern men subscribe money for such a purpose,—when Northern Senators encourage the scheme, either openly or by timid silence, and when the people of the North sympathize with it, applaud the actor in it as a hero, and indorse his conduct and canonize his memory, no further proof can be required, we shall be told, of the resolute hostility of the North to the rights and the interests of the Southern States. Very true: we have not a word to say against the inference, if the assertions on which it rests are true. But we deny their truth. There is no such feeling at the North as the *Enquirer* has assumed. We submit to that journal that no proof has ever been adduced, which would satisfy any disinterested man of any of the points on which such momentous issues are made to turn. Looked at dispassionately, the Harper's Ferry affair is simply the desperate attempt of a misguided anatic, who, in an excess of religious self-complacency, had for twenty years regarded himself as destined to be the Moses of a new exodus, and who was misled into the belief that the time had come for this crusade. So far as yet appears, nearly all the aid afforded him was supposed to be for other objects. The arms and money bestowed upon him were designed for Kansas, not for Virginia. No public man was in the least identified with the movement. GERRIT SMITH, FRED. DOUGLASS and Dr. HOWE are the only ones open even to strong suspicion; and certainly the *Enquirer* will not do us the injustice of holding the North responsible for *their* acts or intentions. And, as we have already said, the public demonstrations at the North indicate nothing more than an attempt, hopeless and futile as it has proved, on the part of a handful of ultra Abolitionists, to take advantage of the respect felt for BROWN'S personal qualities, and [illegible] proval of his mad crusade.

We do not believe that the conservative, reflecting portion of the Southern people can find in this any serious ground for fresh hostility,—still less for any attempt to dissolve the Union. We only ask that they shall have the courage to think for themselves in the matter,—to disregard the appeals of selfish politicians and ambitious disunionists, and to do their duty in stemming so irrational and disastrous a tide as seems to be sweeping away all reason and judgment in the Southern States. And we appeal to the Richmond Press not to shut its eyes or its columns to proofs of the conservative sentiment which still animates the people of the Northern States. They must not expect us to agree with them in opinion concerning Slavery, nor to act with them in their wish to secure for it the active patronage and protection, in Federal Territory, of the Federal Government. But they can still rely upon our non-interference with it in Southern States, and upon our readiness to take any necessary and feasible steps, to prevent any such interference on the part of the ill-disposed among our people.

### Wood in 1856 and 1859.

The *Tribune* is entirely mistaken in supposing that we are in the least "distressed" or dissatisfied because it does not repeat the personal abuse with which it aided FERNANDO WOOD'S election in 1856. On the contrary we are glad of it—both as opponents of WOOD'S election and as friends of decent and dignified Journalism. The *Tribune* some days since announced its discovery of the fact that "vituperation injures only those who resort to it." We hailed the declaration then as one of happy omen;—we are certainly rejoiced to see such practical evidence of its sincerity as the *Tribune's* treatment of WOOD now affords. We believe now, as we said then, that the vehement personal abuse of the *Tribune* greatly aided WOOD'S election in 1856;—whatever the intentions of that journal may be, we are confident its abstinence from such abuse will have a damaging effect upon his prospects now.

Our neighbor quotes from the TIMES of that date to show that we also abstained from abusing WOOD then, as it does now; and it infers from this that we were in favor of his election,—or at least not active and vehement in opposition thereto,—feeling then very much as the *Tribune* feels now. To a certain extent this is true. We saw from the beginning of the contest in 1856, not the slightest possible chance of defeating WOOD. He was the regular nominee of the Democratic Party. He had the hearty support of Tammany Hall,—the full benefit of the regular organization and discipline of the party,—and the complete control of the ballot-boxes. Besides all this, he was backed by the Custom-house, the Post-office, and the Municipal Police. His opponents, on the contrary, with their usual sagacity and public spirit, were split into four distinct and contending factions. The bare hope of the party spoils outweighed with them all considerations of the public good, or else blinded them to the most palpable lessons of common sense. First came the bolting Democrats, with Mr. LIBBY as their candidate,—confident in their ability to draw off an enormous vote from WOOD, and secure his defeat even if they could not elect their candidate. Next came the Reformers, under the lead of JAMES R. WHITING, also a Democrat, who declared their abhorrence of all party motives, their detestation of Mayor WOOD, and their confidence in their ability to elect their nominee.

Here was certainly a state of affairs full of promise to Republican and American partisans. The former believed themselves to be 20,000 strong and the latter had polled 18,000 votes at the previous election. WOOD, although the regular nominee, had two Democratic candidates against him, had already made himself unpopular, and seemed certain to lose at least half his party vote. The Americans accordingly nominated Mr. BARKER and the Republicans Mr. BLEECKER. The *Tribune* teemed with the most conclusive demonstrations that the contest was between BLEECKER and WOOD,—that every respectable citizen who did not wish to throw away his vote, would cast it for BLEECKER, and that his election was as nearly certain as any future event could be! *The result gave him 9,671; while Wood—backed by the regular Democratic organization had 34,566!* Under such a state of things we knew from the outset that WOOD'S election was reasonably certain. We denounced the policy of his opponents in thus dividing their votes, and saw the utter hopelessness of such a contest. It is quite true, therefore, as the *Tribune* alleges, that the TIMES did not then think it worth its while to waste its efforts, or fill its columns with appeals which could have no possible useful result. The action of party factions had rendered WOOD'S election certain: and we not only recognized that fact but conducted ourselves accordingly.

"What," asks the *Tribune*, with affected bewilderment, "has changed the tone of the TIMES from its strain of *qualified* praise of WOOD to its present hostility? *Who can tell?*" We can,—and will, with the greatest pleasure. It is the fact that, in spite of the *Tribune's* efforts, WOOD'S defeat is now reasonably certain. Every organized influence that was in his favor then, is against him now. The Democratic Party has nominated an opposing candidate of unimpeachable character, of recognized ability, and of large experience in the duties of the office. He will have the entire, hearty, and effective support of the very party organization and machinery which gave WOOD his victory in 1856;—and he will have, besides this, the votes of thousands of citizens, Republicans, Americans and Whigs, who have learned wisdom from experience, and who will now unite their votes, instead of scattering them upon three candidates, as they did in 1856, and as the *Tribune* is confident they may be persuaded to do again.

It is this fact, and the conviction that our opposition to WOOD may be of some avail, which leads us to that more "active hostility" which puzzles and alarms our single-minded and unsuspicious neighbor. But we have not even now gone so far as to imitate the personal vituperation with which he assailed WOOD in '56—partly because it is not to our taste nor in accordance with our habits, and partly because we see from the result then how much he was aided by the *Tribune's* peculiar style of opposition. The contest now is hopeful. WOOD then had the support of the Democratic Party, with all the patronage of the City and Federal Governments, and the envenomed personal abuse of the *Tribune*;—in the present canvass he has not one of these powerful agencies in his behalf.

PALTRY INTOLERANCE.—The Old Whigs are model patriots. They have requested one of their members to resign because, in a City election, which has nothing whatever to do with national politics, he has taken the liberty [illegible] porting the candidate who stands some [illegible] ce of defeating FERNANDO WOOD. This is a sort of intolerance which is sufficiently disgraceful in any party, however strong; but in a small powerless faction like the Whig Party it falls below the level of contempt. We have very little respect for the spirit and temper, and still less for the tact, shown by Mr. KETCHUM in his Wall-street speech. But for the Whig Committee to treat his support of Mr. HAVEMEYER for a City office as an act of rebellion, and to expel him from their ranks therefor, is a piece of folly which no other party would have the stupidity to perpetrate.

### Perilous Law for Virginians.

The friends of Constitutional Government thought they had achieved a great triumph when they first succeeded in securing to juries the right of deciding upon the law and the facts, in prosecutions for libel. There was for a long time a desperate stand made by the Judges, upon this point, in England. They refused steadfastly to submit anything but the fact of publication to the jury, and reserved to themselves the right of deciding whether the matter was libelous or not. This odious fallacy was broken down by the weight of ERSKINE'S eloquence, and by the sturdy obstinacy of the juries who saved English liberty from the felon strokes of the party, who, after their defeat in America, turned their arts and devices against their own country. The doctrine, however, never had any foothold here. Our juries have from the outset been judges both of the law and the facts, and have always been allowed to declare not only whether a thing had been published, but whether it was really criminal.

Virginia, however, has devised improvements in the treasonable libel law, which fairly outdoes all the best contrivances of the Third GEORGE. It appears that under the Virginian Code, Ch. 198, Sec. 24, if a postmaster receive at his office a book or writing, bearing a tendency to excite slaves to rebel, or inculcating resistance to the right of masters in their slaves, he is to inform a justice of the peace; the justice is to inquire into the circumstances, have the book burned in his presence, and "*if it appear to him* that the person to whom it was directed, subscribed therefor, knowing its character, the justice shall commit him to jail."

It must be apparent to everybody that whether a book or writing has been printed with intent to incite slaves to rebel, and whether it has actually that tendency if put into circulation, or whether it inculcates resistance to the right of property of masters in their slaves, are precisely those matters which a jury, and a jury alone, ought to be allowed to decide. They present an exact parallel to the seditious and treasonable publications for which HARDY and TOOKE were tried and acquitted in England, before the law of libel was established on its present basis. In the case of persons charged with writing or printing such documents, we presume, even in Virginia, a jury would pass upon the whole matter. But we must say the case of those to whom abolitionist documents, or documents which appear to be abolitionist, happen to be directed, is in our opinion most pitiable. If the Postmaster, in prying into the correspondence and papers which reach his office, find something in which his excited imagination sees danger to Slave property, he has simply to carry it before a justice of the peace, and if that dignitary agrees with him as to its general purport and tenor, he burns it on the spot; and as soon as the conflagration is over, and the *corpus delicti* no longer in existence, he sends for the person to whom the document was addressed, and upon the assumption which he has already made, and which the defendant is not allowed to question or refute, that the book or writing was incendiary in its tendencies, he proceeds simply to try whether he wished to receive it. If the justice thinks he did, he sends him to jail.

We have no desire in the world to depreciate the perspicacity or critical acumen of Virginian postmasters or justices of the peace, but we must say we place no great value upon the "liberty of the subject," which depends on their construction of language written about Slavery; and our misgivings are greatly increased by the thoroughly original bit of procedure, by which the document is first found in secret conclave to be libelous, then burned, and a person who has never seen it is then held to answer for it. The knottiest bit of statistics, or the longest row of figures by which an attempt might be made to make it appear more profitable to hoe cotton with a machine than by slave labor, might if perused by a nervous justice and then consumed, be made to fasten on any enterprising farmer an imputation which would compel him to leave his home, even if the law acquitted him.

This odd piece of legislation has hitherto never excited much attention, because we presume the laziness or indifference or common sense of the postmasters deprived it of most of its power of doing mischief. The recent events in Virginia, however, have raised it into importance, and given the Attorney-General of that State an opportunity of adding in the shape of "an opinion on it," one more to the many absurdities by which the recent excitement has been marked. He pronounces the law constitutional, as a matter of course, and then goes on to lay down the ridiculous doctrine that "with the transmission of the mail matter to the point of its reception the Federal power ceases;" that at that point the power of the State becomes exclusive. *Whether her citizens shall receive the mail matter, is a question exclusively for her determination.* In other words, the State Executive is to be allowed to decide which, if any, of his letters and papers a free white man may be allowed to take out of the Post-office. The right to decide anything of the kind of course involves the right of inspection; so we get at ast to the conclusion that any Virginian postmaster has a right to open and read everything that comes into his office, and retain any portion of it that he pleases. There is just one hing more which our learned friend, Mr. TUCKER, needs to decide to make his State what England was in the days of the Stuarts, and what Naples is to-day, and that is the legality of "general warrants." If the State may examine all a man's letters, to see whether they contain treasonable matter, it may also make domiciliary visits and general searches in his house for proof of treasonable or criminal designs. It may do, in short, what thousands of the best men the world ever saw have died to resist, and what the Constitution of nearly every State in the Union has stamped with abhorrence, issue warrants in which "the places to be searched and things to be seized are not specified." Between this and his Post-office law, there is not a particle of difference in principle, and if the good genius of the State does not interpose, we should not be surprised to see both of them carried henceforth into practice. But we hope there are plenty of her citizens who know and feel, that if she establishes a despotism in everything but the name, it is ridiculous of her to look for immunity from the terrible pains and penalties which the best despotism is sure in the long run to entail.

### France and England.

In spite of all the official influences which are busily at work on both sides of the British Channel to bring about practical harmony between England and France in regard to their general European policy, the public opinion of both countries is gradually settling down to something very like a deliberate conviction that a hostile collision between these two mighty nations is one of the moral probabilities of the near political future. The language now daily used by the leading journals of London and Paris can be interpreted in no other sense. It matters not upon what point of that vast circle of diplomacy which sweeps from China to Peru, the attention of either country may for a moment by the force of circumstances be fixed; from each and all the same sudden antagonism of interests or prejudices, of purposes or passions, instantly leaps to the light, and reveals the impending peril. If France urges upon Europe the duty of assembling in Congress to award independence to Italy, and to settle the new relations of the new nationality evoked by the peace of Villafranca with the great circle of European powers, England, or at least the dominant public voices of England, immediately discern in the summons a call for the humiliation of Great Britain. England, they protest, is to be summoned into conference with her equals, merely to register and approve the political ordinances of the Emperor of the French; and a member of the English Government of the day actually permits himself to declare at a public meeting, that England will utterly refuse to share in the deliberations of any Congress, unless she shall receive a previous guarantee that her own particular views of the Italian question are to be adopted by that body. In other words, through fear of playing second to a presumed Dictator, England will herself dictate public law to the European States. Now as England, not only in 1815, and afterwards in 1821 and 1823, but even in 1848 and 1849, accepted "solutions" of the Italian question utterly at variance with the programme which she now lays down, that the Italians must dispose of their own destinies without regard to any past or present "settlements" of Europe, it is tolerably clear that the French may be excused for believing that the position of England in regard to the proposed definitive Congress expresses nothing more nor less than her determined distrust of France, and an angry consciousness that the influence of France has overtopped her own in the European councils.

If the French Government urges upon the Sultan of Turkey the necessity of permitting European capital to infuse a new life into his Levantine dominions, by opening anew the old channels of the world's commerce through Egypt and the Red Sea to India and the East, England presents herself to the Sublime Porte with the most energetic remonstrances, and claims a right to protect her own dominions in Hindostan and her own Oriental traffic by "stopping the way" across the Isthmus of Suez. It can hardly be thought surprising that the French people should regard such a course as an explicit notification that England is bent upon doing her utmost to keep the commerce of France in that secondary condition to which it was reduced by the wars o the Revolution and the First Empire.

If France, naturally anxious to see a State of kindred race bound to her by close affinities of blood, language and religion, recover the importance which belongs to her in the political hierarchy of the world, and encourages Spain to assert her rights against a barbarian and piratical Power, England remembers the old spectre which appalled her when LOUIS XIV. declared that he had "abolished the Pyrenees;" and sees in an expedition for the punishment of Morocco a new Franco-Spanish alliance menacing her Mediterranean possessions. And France is openly warned that England claims as her right a "maritime supremacy" which entitles her not merely to regard the growth of a great French navy as an insult and an offence, but also to protest against the erection, by any Mediterranean Power whatsoever, of Mediterranean strongholds capable of neutralizing the "keys" which she holds at Gibraltar and at Malta.

These several explosions of an antagonism, real or fancied, of "material" interests between the two Powers, have taken place almost simultaneously within the last three months. But they only stand out in more immediate prominence from a continuous series of hostile manifestations which have been going on almost without interruption ever since the conclusion of the Russian war. On the part of England, these manifestations have almost uniformly assumed a querulous tone, oddly compounded of jealousy, hatred and fear. The whole world has watched the progress of these things only to gain from them an impression, grown now into a very general conviction, that France has steadily advanced upon her ancient rival in all the elements of national strength and influence—that the centre of European diplomacy has been transferred from London, to fix itself, after a temporary oscillation towards St. Petersburgh, at Paris, and that the political system of modern Europe, which was established forty years ago in an intensely and avowedly Anti-Gallican sense, is undergoing a very rapid and thorough remodeling in the interest of France, which can only be interrupted, if at all, by some decisive demonstration on the part of England.

That this conviction is shared by England herself can no longer be doubted. It burns like the light of an inward fire, alike through the defiant thunderings of the London *Times*, and the perpetual petulant barkings of *Punch*. It is recognized with an ill-concealed tone of confident triumph, by the French Press in its comments upon the diatribes of its cotemporaries beyond the Channel.

The journalists of the two countries have indeed completely changed *rôles* since the days of LOUIS PHILIPPE and of the Eastern question of 1840. When we find the *Times* complaining of the "animosity" which is encouraged in France against England," and asking for explanations of the immense armaments of NAPOLEON; when we read the passionate appeals of the *Saturday Review* to the English Government against making "any ostensible concessions to French policy," it is strongly suggestive to recur to the respective attitudes of the two countries only twenty years ago. Then England was settling European questions, and France vainly protesting her right to be heard in the great Council. The names of St. Jean d'Acre and Solferino mark the extremes of a political revolution as decisive as any the world has ever seen; a revolution as pregnant with yet undeveloped consequences to the two great Powers upon whose relations to each other and to the world it has been wrought, that it is simply impossible to believe its crisis can be reached without the ordeal of war. The hostile dispositions on the part of the rulers of England and of France can but postpone what nothing but the absolute abandonment by one or the other State of its most cherished traditions, its proudest pretensions, and its most obvious interests, can definitely avert.

### The Meeting of Congress.

Congress meets to-day. The House of Representatives will have some difficulty in effecting an organization, inasmuch as no party has an absolute majority. The several political parties are represented thus:

| | |
|---|---|
| Republicans | 118 |
| North Americans | 6 |
| Administration Democrats | 83 |
| Anti-Administration Democrats | 6 |
| South Americans | 25 |
| Total | 237 |

Under the majority rule, 119 votes will be required to elect a Speaker. There is no doubt that the North Americans will vote with the Republicans, as they were generally elected with that party: this will give the Republicans 118 votes—*six* less than are necessary to an election. If the Administration Democrats were to receive all the South-American votes, they would have 116—lacking *three*. Under this state of things, the Anti-Lecompton Democrats hold the balance of power.

According to the advices of our Washington correspondent, each party has resolved to adhere to a candidate of its own, and to make no coalition with any other party. But it is also said that the Anti-Lecompton Democrats have decided, when all attempts to elect a Speaker by the majority vote shall have failed, to vote for the plurality rule. This will give the Speakership to the Republicans, in return for which they are expected to elect J. W. FORNEY, Esq., Clerk of the House.

It is not likely that such an arrangement, even if made, will be carried into practical effect for two or three days. We can scarcely expect the President's Message, therefore, before the last of the week. Very little public interest is felt in this document, however, and the community would undoubtedly endure the bereavement with a good deal of resignation even if it were to be of longer duration.

The opening of the session is likely to be stormy, and the whole Winter will probably be devoted to sectional recrimination and the Slavery agitation. The public welfare will be compelled to give place to preparations for the Presidential campaign.

### Republican Tactics.

The only reason which the Republican Party have so far assigned for departing from the policy which they adopted with a good deal of emphasis in 1857, of not allowing Federal politics to affect their action in dealing with municipal affairs, is, that in the case of Mr. TIEMANN they gained nothing by adhering to it. Our own opinion is, that they gained an honest administration of the City Government. They kept FERNANDO WOOD out of office. They gained two years' trial of the Metropolitan Police system. They gained an honest and efficient administration of the Street Commissioner's Office. They gained an exemption from the chicanery, the corruption, the partisan intrigues, which would have followed the defeat of the candidate to whom they gave their votes.

But even if these results are of trifling importance in their eyes beside the fact that very few of their partisans were appointed to office, we do not see why their failure in a single instance should be allowed to operate as a permanent discouragement. If it be right and expedient that this City should be governed without reference to what is going on in Washington, the partial failure to achieve all that was looked for two years ago, does not justify a return in the present election to the old system of making our selection of a Mayor depend on the candidate's opinions about Squatter Sovereignty.

The secret of all the success the Republicans have so far achieved in Federal politics lies in the general belief that they contend rather for the triumph of an opinion than the triumph of a party. If they had the good sense to maintain this character in New-York City, we venture to say, though they might this year or next year be able to put a few less clerks in the Street Commissioner's office, they would in the long run acquire an access of public confidence in their general integrity worth all the patronage in the City Hall. The Democratic Party has now for some years sought to maintain itself by mere party organization, party revenges, and triumphs and dodges, but it has not sufficed to save it. Its enemies might well learn something from its history.

### Northern Sentiment.

The following paper is in circulation for signatures in this City:

"JUSTICE FROM THE NORTH.—The undersigned, citizens of New-York, desirous of vindicating the North, and expressing their sympathy with the men of the South in the present crisis, and their abhorrence of the motives and acts of JOHN BROWN and his followers, in their assault upon the peace, safety, lives and property of their fellow-citizens of the State of Virginia, and in favor of giving a public expression of rebuke to the dangerous and revolutionary doctrines now currently taught, of sympathy for murder and treason, and desirous of redeeming the North from the indiscriminating stigma cast upon its fidelity to the principles upon which the Union of these States was formed, are in favor of calling a public meeting in this City at an early day, to give expression to the above sentiments."

We have no doubt that the great mass of our citizens would join in such a demonstration as this suggests, if they deemed it necessary to the public good. There is no doubt that the great body of the people in the Southern States have been led to believe that the whole North approves and indorses the movement of BROWN, and looks upon his execution as unjust. Naturally enough, such a conviction prompts a sharp and indignant feeling of resentment, and may lead to hasty and disastrous action. A public meeting might do good by correcting this apprehension. But, on the other hand, there would be danger of its being pushed beyond the bounds of public sympathy, and of its provoking counter demonstrations of an injurious tendency.

Our own belief is that nothing of the sort is needed,—that the lapse of time will afford the best corrective to the misapprehensions that prevail at the South, and that peace and the absence of agitation are far more important, and will do more good, than any active demonstrations whatever.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT AT MAMARONECK.—The New-Haven Railroad Express train for Boston, which left this City at 8 o'clock Saturday morning, ran over and killed a man who was crossing the track in an ox-cart at Mamaroneck, about half a mile west of the station. The man was so cut and ground to pieces as scarcely to retain a vestige of humanity. The cows and train escaped injury.

[Advertisement.]

## FOR MAYOR, GEORGE OPDYKE.

WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER THE DUPE OF TAMMANY HALL—THE TIDE OF POPULAR FAVOR STRONG FOR OPDYKE—THE CONVERSIONS FROM HAVEMEYER TO OPDYKE—THE STORY OF THE FIGURES, OR HOW THEY ELECT MR. OPDYKE—MR. HAVEMEYER CHALLENGED TO SHOW HIS STATISTICS—MR. OPDYKE THE NOMINEE OF THE AMERICAN PARTY.

It has been offered as the most charitable explanation of Mr. HAVEMEYER's inconsistency in allowing his name to be used for mayor, *after so many persistent refusals*, that he was imposed upon and deceived by *the Tammany Hall politicians*; in short, *that he was made the dupe of designing and malevolent men.* It is very evident, and, in fact, it is openly asserted, that by the Tammany regulators to Mr. HAVEMEYER was pledged the support of the Republican Party if he would consent to stand as a nominee. Upon a young man, *no such delusion as this could have any effect*; but with Mr. HAVEMEYER, it must be remembered that he is now in the "sear and yellow leaf," being on the shady side of 70 years, and therefore cannot be expected to display that shrewdness and political sagacity that he did in earlier and palmier days. Not upon Mr. HAVEMEYER then, so much as upon his advisers and directors, should fall the condemnation of the thousands who consider that the EX-Mayor occupies *the position of an ally to Fernando Wood.* It is well understood that after Mr. HAVEMEYER was nominated by *Tammany Hall* he delayed his acceptation expecting that the Republican Convention would indorse him, as had been promised him they would do The Republicans, however, having too much of that Roman integrity, that preferred defeat to a dishonorable alliance with *Tammany Hall*, refused even to consider the proposed indorsement of Mr. HAVEMEYER, and selected a standard-bearer of their own. Those who had been thus far playing upon the credulity of Mr. HAVEMEYER, having failed to secure the Republican nomination, *now appealed to his pride*, and urged that having been badly treated by the Republicans he was bound to run in duty to himself, *as a declaration would make him liable to the imputation that he did not dare to test his strength before the people.* This argument had its effect upon the poor old man. He listened to his tempters, who talked *to his pride*, and he was captured. He who had "*positively refused ever again to become a candidate for Mayor*," and who *twice repelled the nomination of the people irrespective of parties*, yielded at last to the Syren of party and becomes the *champion of Tammany Hall.* Let the fault be charged to evil men and to the weakness of years. *Tammany Hall* played with Mr. HAVEMEYER, blinded his judgment, and took his reason captive. Delilah played with Sampson, and his eyes were lost. Should Mr. WOOD, through the action of Mr. HAVEMEYER, be elected, then the parallel drawn from Holy Writ, will be complete, his election being the wreck of the fair temple of good government which thousands of our citizens have erected in their hopes.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT RAPIDLY CHANGING FROM HAVEMEYER TO OPDYKE—THE PRESS AND PEOPLE COMING ROUND—TEST VOTES AND OTHER EVIDENCES.

When Mr. HAVEMEYER was first nominated, there were very many of our citizens who, not perceiving at first that he was the *mere tool and dupe of Tammany Hall*, had resolved to vote for him as the most available opponent of FERNANDO WOOD. A portion of our public Press were at first also inclined to sustain Mr. HAVEMEYER. But all the doubtful have now become fixed and resolute in favor of Mr. OPDYKE. The indications of the past week *could not fail to force upon the minds of all reasonable men* the conviction that it was not Mr. HAVEMEYER, but Mr. GEORGE OPDYKE, who was to defeat FERNANDO WOOD. The New-York *Evening Post*, at first doubtful, has wheeled into Republican line. The *Sunday Courier* has wheeled into line. The NEW-YORK TIMES, which has openly advocated Mr. HAVEMEYER's election, has been forced to acknowledge the surprising strength of Mr. OPDYKE. The New-York *Herald*, the arch-enemy of Republicanism on Saturday was compelled to make the following admission in its editorial leader:

"From the recent meetings of Merchants held in New-York in favor of OPDYKE, the Republican candidate for Mayoralty, and from all appearances and signs of the times, IT IS HIGHLY PROBABLE HE WILL BE ELECTED. The meeting for HAVEMEYER was a *mere fizzle compared with that of his rival.* A large number of the supporters of HAVEMEYER are going over to OPDYKE, in pursuance of an arrangement that all the Republicans, with the *debris* of Tammany Hall should unite on OPDYKE and drop HAVEMEYER "There is good reason to believe that the corrupt Tammany leaders, unable to win the election themselves, have sold out, and sooner or later they will withdraw HAVEMEYER from the field. Judging from present appearances *there is every prospect of* OPDYKE *being elected.*"

This extract from an editorial of the *Herald* certainly indicates how the tide of public favor is running. The New-York *Herald* has certainly no love for the Republican Party, that it should insincerely make the confession and prophecy that Mr. OPDYKE will be elected.

Besides the newspapers, citizens in great numbers, in fact by thousands, are enlisting in the fight for Mr. OPDYKE, who, at first, arrayed themselves with the friends of Mr. HAVEMEYER. Convinced that Mr. OPDYKE is the only nominee who can defeat FERNANDO WOOD, to save the City from the misrule of this man, they selected Mr. OPDYKE as their candidate. A few instances will fix the truth of this. A few days ago a test vote was taken in an eating saloon near Washington Market, in a company composed of butchers and market boys, who are usually Democrats, with the following result:

| | |
|---|---|
| Total vote | 462 |
| For George Opdyke | 191 |
| For Wm. F. Havemeyer | 138 |
| For F. Wood | 133—462 |

In the above vote, of those who voted for HAVEMEYER, there were about thirty who said they were prepared to change for OPDYKE, as soon as convinced that he is the strongest man against FERNANDO WOOD. They are, doubtless, Opdyke men ere this—for since the above vote was taken, HAVEMEYER has shown his weakness, and OPDYKE his irresistible strength, by means of mass-meetings and processions.

Again, about one week ago a test vote was taken in "The Methodist Book Concern," with the following result. The total vote was 359. Of these HAVEMEYER received 200, Mr. WOOD 1, and the rest for OPDYKE. A vote was taken again in the same place a day or two ago, with the following result and surprising change from the former ballot:

| | |
|---|---|
| Total Vote | 250 |
| For Opdyke | 203 |
| For Havemeyer | 15 |
| For Wood | 6 |
| Scattering | 26—250 |

Such is the evidence given of *the great change which within the past week has taken place in the public mind as to the availability of Mr. Havemeyer and Mr. Opdyke against Fernando Wood.* The HAVEMEYER camp is *almost deserted* and the ranks of the Republicans *are filled to overflowing*, and the cry is "still they come." Who, then, with all these facts before them, will still consent to vote for Mr. HAVEMEYER, and thus throw their votes away. It is desirable to make every vote "count" in this contest, which it surely will not do if thrown for Mr. HAVEMEYER. Voters reflect before you go to the polls and vote understandingly—this is all that we ask.

WHAT DO THE FIGURES SAY?—THEY WON'T LIE—THEY SECURE THE ELECTION OF MR. OPDYKE BEYOND A DOUBT—HAVEMEYER CHALLENGED TO PRODUCE HIS STATISTICS.

Turning from the various evidences which are constantly developing in Mr. OPDYKE's favor, let us examine the figures of the last election and from them form some conclusion as to the probable result on Tuesday next. One year ago, the parties were divided *precisely as at present.* Mozart Hall, Tammany Hall, and the Republican Party, each had their candidates, and the result was as follows:

| Party. | Nominee. | |
|---|---|---|
| Tammany Hall | G. H. Purser | 18,383 |
| Mozart Hall | S. P. Russell | 11,993 |
| Total Democratic vote | | 30,376 |
| Republican and American | R. T. Haws | 33,469 |
| Total vote polled | | 63,845 |

From the above figures what can we expect in the election to-morrow, while parties are divided, as we have said, *exactly as they were last year.* In the first place, it will be said, that the Democratic vote was not polled last year by 10,000. Very well, to be generous, we will add on 13,000 votes to the Democratic aggregate of last year, and the probable result will be as follows:

| Party. | Nominee. | Votes. |
|---|---|---|
| Mozart Hall, Fernando Wood, (at least) | | 27,000 |
| Tammany Hall, W F. Havemeyer, (at most) | | 16,000 |
| Total Dem. vote, (larger than ever yet poll'd) | | 43,000 |
| Republican, Geo. Opdyke, (straight vote 1857) | | 24,000 |
| American, Geo. Opdyke, (straight vote, 1857, 12,000) | | 6,000 |
| People's Party, Geo. Opdyke, vote three weeks ago, 2,100) | | 1,500 |
| Carmen and Truckmen, Geo. Opdyke, (said to be 6,000 strong) | | 1,000 |
| Disaffected Whigs, and those as much opposed to Tammany Hall as to Fernando Wood, and others | | 1,000 |
| Total for Opdyke (same vote as polled by Mr. Haws, 1858) | | 33,500 |

Now, who from an examination of the above figures, will assert that Mr. OPDYKE is *not certain of his election?* We have given the Democrats their full vote, *in fact more than they have ever yet polled*, and 13,000 *more than they received only one year ago*, and to Mr. OPDYKE *no more than the Republican vote last year.* Mr. OPDYKE is a more popular man than ever Mr. HAWS was, and will not only poll all the vote that he did, but will, doubtless, much increase it. With respect to the division which we have made of the Democratic vote between WOOD and HAVEMEYER, it must, we think, be conceded that our calculation is fair. The Irish portion of the Tammany vote will go *en masse* for Mr. WOOD, which certainly will place his number between 25,000 and 27,000 votes. All that remains for Mr. HAVEMEYER to obtain is *the balance of the Democratic vote*, which, as we have shown from a calculation most favorable to it, *cannot amount to more than* 16,000 *or* 17,000. Such is the story that the figures tell.

If the friends of Mr. HAVEMEYER dispute our calculation, *let them produce their figures.* We challenge them to the calculation. At this time, when so many are or have been in doubt as to who was the strongest nominee against FERNANDO WOOD, why have not the friends of Mr. HAVEMEYER *come out with the figures upon which they base their expectations of success?* Figures are always the best *data* to work with, where numbers are involved and where numbers give the victory. Why have not the friends of Mr. HAVEMEYER shown *their statistics upon which they base their assertions of anticipated victory?* Intelligent men want something more *than the empty bombast* of JOHN VAN BUREN and HIRAM KETCHUM to guide them in this contest. *We have given the figures.* Citizens, they are before you. Will you study them before you vote? Reflection is all that is required to secure your vote for GEORGE OPDYKE, the Republican nominee.

THE HAVEMEYER MASS MEETINGS ENDING IN SMOKE—THE EFFORTS OF THE PARTY TO SECURE A DEMONSTRATION.

The friends of Mr. HAVEMEYER more by their mass meetings than by anything else here revealed the political weakness of their nominee. The mass meeting in Wall-street on Thursday was a failure. Of those assembled, there was *as many friends of Opdyke* as there were of HAVEMEYER, and the rest were friends of WOOD. There was no enthusiasm for Mr. HAVEMEYER. It was a cold concord, and chilled to the heart all the hopes of *Tammany.* On Saturday the cartmen and truckmen were invited to meet in Hanover-square. About 30 assembled, who laughed at each other for a few moments and then went home. On Saturday night the same party held a mass meeting in Cooper Institute. No zeal was there. The room was crowded and this was all. But an examination of the crowd would have revealed the fact that the mass was composed of street urchins who exulted in the possession of a torch-light and officials who exult in Government employment. The Custom-house, Post-office and City Hall furnished respectively their bands of retainers. In fact, they were *ordered* to do so. The poor officials were *commanded by their masters* to attend, as the following note, similar to a note sent to the other departments of Government, will show:

NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1859.

SIR: You are requested to inform each and every man that is under you in the City Inspector's Department, such as sweepers and cartmen, and all others, to meet at —— to-morrow evening, 2d December, to prepare for the HAVEMEYER meeting at Cooper's Institute, *without fail.* By order, &c.

By such acts and expedients as this, it is to be expected that a mass meeting could be assembled for any purpose. It was through fear that the *supplies for the belly would be cut off*, and not from any prompting of the head orthe heart that the poor dependents assembled at Cooper Institute Saturday night. Can victory be expected from such soldiers as these? Do they bring heart, energy or zeal to the contest? Not a bit of it—but rather secret hate, and a desire for the defeat *which will surely follow.*

At the meeting, Mr. JOHN VAN BUREN, that political cameleon who changes color with every wind—a Swiss in politics, and an Arnold in his allegiance, boldly proclaimed that Mr. HAVEMEYER *was in the hands of Tammany Hall*, and could not now decline to run, even *if he wished to.* What further evidence is wanted to prove that in reality it is not for Mr. HAVEMEYER and a good government that votes are solicited, but through him votes are solicited *to build up Tammany Hall, and to save it from the curse of ruin and destruction which seems about to fall upon it as a just punishment for its corruptions and its crimes.* Citizens, will you forget that twice Mr. HAVEMEYER *repelled the people when they asked him to become their Mayor, irrespective of party.* He twice refused to become a "*people's candidate*," but consents willingly to become the nominee of *Tammany Hall.* Once more, citizens, reflect upon these facts before you vote, and know what you are about when you go with your ballots to the polls. If you want to help to elect FERNANDO WOOD, do so, *by voting for him directly or for Wm. F. Havemeyer.* If you want to defeat Mr. WOOD, *cast your vote for George Opdyke.*

MR. OPDYKE THE AMERICAN NOMINEE—A HAVEMEYER SLANDER NAILED—FALSEHOODS WILL RECOIL UPON TEEIR AUTHORS.

The American Convention at a regular meeting, by a vote of 52 out of 62 delegates, selected Mr. GEORGE OPDYKE as their nominee for Mayor. This was almost a *unanimous nomination.* Ten delegates bolted from the Convention, and it is said they nominated Mr. HAVEMEYER. Suppose they did!—the bulk of them belonged to the Fifteenth Ward, and on Saturday they *bolted back again* to the American Party, and threw Mr. HAVEMEYER overboard and indorsed Mr. OPDYKE. The Republican nominee is therefore the nominee of the Americans by the unanimous vote of the American delegates. Still, with all these facts before the world, the friends of Mr. HAVEMEYER insist upon it that he is the American nominee. Very well: so long as *Mr. Opdyke gets the votes, as he surely will*, let Mr. HAVEMEYER boast *of the nomination*, if it will do him any good. It seems funny, however, that the friends of Mr. HAVEMEYER can take any pleasure in circulating such a falsehood.

THE TAMMANY BRAGGARTS—BETTERS FAIL TO PUT UP THE STAKES.

For the purpose of creating a false impression as to the security felt respecting the strength of Mr. HAVEMEYER, several of his more windy followers have advertised that they were ready to bet various sums upon his success. In Sunday's *Herald* was an advertisement stating that $50,000 had been left at the office of the *Evening Post*, to be staked upon Mr. HAVEMEYER's victory. Although Republicans are not given to betting or to gambling, still many of them, anxious to take advantage of such an easy chance to make money, went to the *Post* to take the bet; but no one there knew anything of the money advertised as having been deposited there. The whole thing was bogus, a mere game of brag and bluff, the braggart holding neither the cards or the money. Citizens must not be deceived by such miserable devices of the enemy. The coward always boasts the most by a law of nature—it is the barking dog that never bites. The friends of Mr. HAVEMEYER had better show their money or talk less of betting, stakes and the strength of their nominee. He who bets on HAVEMEYER in this election will find on Wednesday next that "a fool and his money is soon parted."

[Advertisement.]

The following Circular, extensively signed by substantial citizens, has been widely distributed among those who have felt uncertain as to the probable strength which the different candidates could offer for the defeat of FERNANDO WOOD, and, we believe, with much effect. The premises and conclusions seem to us to be indisputable:

*To the Voters of the City of New-York:*

The importance of the practical issues involved in the pending municipal canvass cannot be over-estimated, and the great body of honest citizens seem fully awake to the responsibility of throwing their suffrages *effectively* for the credit and safety of the City. This solicitude has gained ground, as an intelligent scrutiny of the relative political and popular strength of the candidates in nomination has proceeded, and new indications from day to day have appeared. In our judgment, certain controlling considerations now make it apparent that the support for the Mayoralty of

GEORGE OPDYKE

affords the only promise of the defeat of FERNANDO WOOD and of the evils that all good citizens should unite to avert.

*First.*—Mr. OPDYKE has the united support of all the anti-Democratic political organizations in the City, viz., of the Republican, of the American, and of the People's Parties.

*Second*—Mr. HAVEMEYER is the candidate of one, and Mr. WOOD of the other, of the two factions which, with the bitterest hostility to each other, divide the Democratic Party. Neither of these candidates has the support of any political organizations except his own faction, and no judgment can determine, with certainty, the relative strength of these two factions of the Democracy. The general sense of the community pronounces WOOD's followers to be the more numerous.

*Third*—All intelligent political estimates must admit that in a general or full vote of the City, when the lines should be drawn between the united Democratic Party on the one side, and the Anti-Democratic organizations on the other, the latter would poll, at least, more than three-sevenths of the votes, or, for example, more than 30,000 out of 70,000 votes.

*Fourth.*—Each candidate in the field will enlist the interested, the vigorous, and the animated support of the respective political organization or organizations which he represents, and all the power and discipline of each organization will be brought to bear on the election.

*Fifth.*—The impossibility of withdrawing from a reputable and acceptable candidate, regularly nominated, any considerable portion of his party support, is fully understood, and no single circumstance in the pending canvass can shake this well-established fact.

*Sixth.*—It follows, inevitably, that HAVEMEYER's vote can be made to equal and overbalance WOOD's from no possible source but from the Anti-Democratic parties which have nominated, and, by and through a canvass of unprecedented animation, are supporting OPDYKE; and it is equally apparent that no motive whatever, but to strengthen the hope of the defeat of WOOD, could alienate from OPDYKE a single vote which his political organizations can throw for him.

*Seventh*—The result of the whole is that, if parties vote *politically*, WOOD will lead HAVEMEYER, and OPDYKE will lead WOOD, and the only chance or hope that HAVEMEYER can get the better of WOOD is by Republicans, Americans, and other anti-Democratic organizations deserting their own candidate, who stands the strongest of the three, to help the weakest. This is a feeble, a criminal delusion.

These, fellow-citizens, are our views, after a most careful investigation, of the strength of the candidates for whom your suffrages are asked. If you vote for OPDYKE you will find their correctness by WOOD's defeat,—if you vote for HAVEMEYER you may confirm them by WOOD's success.

## More Counterfeiting.

IMPORTANT ARREST IN OHIO—$200,000 IN COUNTERFEIT MONEY.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* states that on Thursday, Nov. 26, Detective REANY, of that city, while on board the morning Express train from St. Louis, on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, when near Sandoval, observed in one car three men and two women, and in another a fourth man, whose faces he thought were not altogether unfamiliar. Shortly after his attention was called to them, and, while he was in a rear car, the three men and two women induced the conductor to stop the train and let them out between stations. As soon as this discovery had been made, the officer kept a strict watch on the remaining man, who had only got aboard a few minutes previous.

Presently the conductor came along, when the "spotted" individual handed him a new $10 bill on the Canal Bank of New-Orleans. The conductor looked at it for a moment, when the man remarked, "It's all right." "Let us see about that," said REANY, and taking the bill in his hand, he pronounced it a counterfeit, though remarkably well executed. He instantly arrested the man, and found on his person more money of the same description, and a letter which had been given the bearer by an acquaintance elsewhere, to some "pals" in Indiana. REANY availed himself of the letter to become acquainted with some of the "friends." Not doubting but that the officer was "one of them," coming as highly recommended as he did, they unfolded to him all their plans. He learned from them *that $200,000 of Canal Bank money, which is so well executed that it will deceive any but good judges*, had just been completed, and $75,000 of it given to the party he had seen in the cars, to be used between Cincinnati and St. Louis, and $125,000 to other parties to be "shoved" down the river.

He at once telegraphed to St. Louis, when four of the five who had escaped him, two men and two women, were arrested. The missing man, who is thought to be the leader of this well-organized band of counterfeiters, unfortunately made his escape.

Dispatches have also been forwarded to the cities along the Mississippi River, and it is thought if any attempt be made to circulate the money, it will result in the arrest of those having it in possession.


**Great Fire at Marianna, Fla.**

MARIANNA, Fla., Nov. 4, 1859.

MESSRS. S. C. HERRING & CO.:

GENTS: On the 28th of October our town was visited by a very destructive fire, and the largest one which has ever taken place here, destroying a whole block of the finest stores in the place. I had a Herring's Patent Safe in use, which was subjected to a most intense heat, and fell into a cellar below. After removing from the ruins and opening it, the contents were found to be wholly uninjured.

I would here remark that they truly merit the title of he Champion Fire-Proof Safes. You will please ship me another immediately, as I do not consider my books, papers and money secure without one.

Respectfully yours, D. B. LESLIE.

FIRE AT RICHMOND, VA.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 2, 1859.

Messrs. KNOWLES & WALFORD, Agents: We take pleasure in adding to your long list of certificates our testimonials in favor of HERRING'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

In the fire which consumed our Steam-Sawing and Carpenter-shops, on the night of the 29th October last, we had one of HERRING'S SAFES, and though exposed to intense heat, (it was entirely red-hot on the outside,) from the burning floors and timbers which fell on it, on opening the next day, we found no appearance to indicate that its contents had been near fire. We shall order another from you in a few days, and use the old one at our sawing-mill, near Mayo's Bridge, where you may refer customers who have any doubts about the FIRE-PROOF qualities of HERRING'S SAFES.

JOHN & GEO. GIBSON.

GREAT FIRE AT ATLANTA, GA.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 23, 1859.

S. C. HERRING & CO., No. 251 Broadway, New-York:

GENTS: The small Safe, which I purchased of you some time since, was in my large two-story wooden building which was burned at the great fire here, the 16th inst. The Safe was *red-hot*, and on opening it the next morning I found its contents, which consisted of silver, two hundred dollars in Bank bills, with other papers, all safe and sound.

J. S. SHACKELFORD, Auctioneer.

ANOTHED IN SAME FIRE.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 23, 1859.

MESSRS. S. C. HERRING & CO.:

GENTS: The HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE I bought of you about one month ago, was in the fire on the night of the 16th inst., in a large two-story wooden building, and on opening it I found the books and papers all right. I have since bought another of your agents, W. Herring & Son.

Respectfully yours, F. H. COLEMAN.

S. C. HERRING & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers of Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar Proof Safes. No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., opposite City Hall, New-York.

**New-York KEROSENE OIL, A FULL SUPPLY FOR THE WINTER.**

Dépôt of Company, No. 93 Pearl-st., New-York.

**The Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine** COMPANY, office No. 505 Broadway, New-York, has prepared tables showing by actual experiment of four different workers, the time required to stitch each part of a garment by hand, and with their Sewing Machine. The superiority of the work done by the machine, and the healthfulness of the employment, are advantages quite as great as the saving of time. Subjoined is a summary of several of the tables:

| | By Machine. Hours. | Min. | By Hand. Hours. | Min. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gentlemen's Shirts | 1 | 5 | 13 | 31 |
| Frock Coats | 2 | 38 | 16 | 35 |
| Satin Vests | 1 | 14 | 7 | 19 |
| Linen Vests | | 48 | 5 | 14 |
| Cloth Pants | | 51 | 5 | 10 |
| Summer Pants | | | 33 | 2 | 50 |
| Silk Dresses | 1 | 13 | 10 | 22 |
| Merino Dresses | 1 | 4 | 8 | 27 |
| Calico Dresses | | 57 | 6 | 37 |

Seams of any considerable length are stitched, ordinarily, at the rate of a yard a minute.

**For Mayor,** GEORGE OPDYKE.

Knowing that unpaid, volunteer labor, on Election Day, is altogether the most efficient, the Committee invite those of their fellow citizens who are willing to aid them by their services for the part or the whole of TO-MORROW, at the polls, to report themselves TO-DAY, (Monday,) at head-quarters, corner Broadway and 8th-st., that the Districts they choose may be known.

**Keep Warm and Dry!** BOOTS AND SHOES, WATER-PROOF BOOTS, LEGGINGS FOR TRAVELING AND RIDING, BUCKSKIN OVERSHOES, And everything desirable for Winter Wear, for LADIES, GENTS AND BOYS, AT BROOKS', No. 575 Broadway and No. 150 Fulton-st.

**Henry Shaker,** LAMBSWOOL, SILK and MERINO, UNDERSHIRTS and DRAWERS, WINTER GLOVES and GAUNTLETS, SHAKER-KNIT and MERINO HALF-HOSE, At Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane. GEO. M. TRACY, Agent.

**Autumn Has Passed and Winter's Come,** The FURS at WHITE'S are NUMBER ONE, At prices sure to suit the masses, High and low and middling classes. AMERICAN and HUDSON BAY, at WHITE'S, No. 216 Broadway.

**Barry's Tricopherous** is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

**Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs, and Toupees.**—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

**Ladd, Webster & Co.'s** IMPROVED TIGHT-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES, Unrivaled by any in the market. No 500 BROADWAY.

**Hill's Hair Dye 50 cents, Black or Brown.**—Instantaneous and durable. Dépôt No. 1 Barclay-st.; also sold by RUSHTON, No. 417 Broadway, and all other druggists. Inimitable Hair Cutting at No. 1 Barclay-st.

**Have you had your Head Examined at** FOWLER & WELLS, with a chart pointing out the pursuit you ought to follow in order to success and happiness? Charts and full written description given daily at No. 308 Broadway.

**Dashing Overcoats, from $3 50 to $25.** Superb Black Frock Coats, $6 to $16, At the Mammoth Clothing Warehouse of GEO. A. HUNTER & CO., Nos. 290 and 292 Bowery.

**Spalding's Prepared Glue.** USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE. Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING. P. O. address Box No. 3,800. No. 30 Platt-st.

**Genin's Festival Hats for Holidays will be** issued on Wednesday, Dec. 7. GENIN'S HAT STORE, Nos. 507 and 513 Broadway.

**Singer's Sewing Machines.**

| | |
|---|---|
| No. 2 sewing machines | $100 |
| No. 1 sewing machines | 95 |
| The family sewing machine, A | 75 |
| The family sewing machine | 50 |
| Hemming gauges | 5 |

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y., No. 198 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

**Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply his Radical-cure Truss** with success, in effecting permanent cures of Hernia or Rupture at No. 2 Vesey-st. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Trusses of every description for permanent retention of rupture, bathing trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings, knee caps, anklets, and all surgical appliances scientifically applied, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York.

**Health Restored.** DR. MOTT'S CHALYBEATE RESTORATIVE, OR PILLS OF IRON, the only pure medicinal preparation of IRON in the world, of extraordinary efficacy in Debility, Impurities of the Blood, &c. Depression of vital energy, pale and otherwise sickly complexions, indicate its necessity in almost every conceivable case, good appetite, complete digestion, with a rapid acquisition of strength, immediately follow its use. In all cases of Female Debility (Fleur Albus), Chlorosis, &c., its effects are wonderful The rosy hue of health again blooms upon the features, and the invalid's verdict is a new lease of life. The operation of these Pills is simple; they cleanse and purify the bowels, while the IRON is taken up by the chyle which forms the blood, and thus circulating through the whole system, no part of the body can escape their truly wonderful influence. This popular Restorative may be obtained at the principal office of Dr. Mott's agents, No. 339 Broadway, and of all druggists in every city, town and village in the United States. Price 50 cents per box, containing 50 pills.

**Parties, Weddings, Private Balls, &c.** J. TAYLOR, Broadway, corner Franklin-st., having the greatest facilities in the City, will furnish refreshments for weddings, parties, balls, &c., at as moderate prices as any other establishment.

**Account-Books of every description on hand** or made to order, at low prices. Parties wishing new sets of books will please call for estimates. BENJ. F. CORLIES, No. 31 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.


## MARRIED.

MARQUEZ—MUDRY.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 1, by Rev. Dr. Ryan, Major J. A. MARQUEZ, of Lima, Peru, to Mrs. E. C. MUDRY, daughter of the late Lewis Willcocks, of this City. The marriage not published before, on account of permission for it not having been received from the Peruvian Government until now.

HALSEY—DALL.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Dec. 1, at the Reformed Dutch Church, by Rev. A. Elmendorf, JOHN R. HALSEY to FRANCES A. DALL.

JOHNSON—DUPUY.—At Port Richmond, on Thursday, Dec. 1, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. M. E. Ellison, STEPHEN H. JOHNSON to MARY A., daughter of David Dupuy, Esq., all of Port Richmond.

CARMER—PHILLIPS.—At Elmira, on Wednesday, Nov. 23, by Rev. D. Murdock, D. D., LEWIS A. CARMER, of this City, and Miss MARY L., daughter of Wm. H. Phillips, Esq., of Elmira.

## DIED.

HAYES.—In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 4, of congestion of the lungs, ROBERT, son of Thomas and Eliza Hayes, aged 3 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, from his father's residence, No. 173 Allen-st.

WEBSTER.—In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 4, CHARLOTTE H. VARIAN, wife of Alfred H. Webster, in the 40th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, the 6th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 21 5th-st.

CHAPIN.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Dec. 4, ADELAIDE B., youngest daughter of Asahel and Louise H. Chapin, aged 10 months and 18 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her grandfather, H. H. Horton, No. 207 East 19th-st., this day, (Monday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

WALLACE.—In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 4, PHOEBE, wife of James Wallace, in the 75th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at St. Luke's Church, Hudson-st., on Tuesday, 6th inst., at 11 o'clock, without further notice. The remains will be interred in Trinity Cemetery.

WHEELER.—In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 4, at the residence of his brother-in-law, W. Germon, No. 388 Madison-st., of disease of the heart, JOSHUA A. WHEELER, late of Smithtown, L. I., aged 25 years.

Long Island papers please copy.

BOLLES.—In this City, on Saturday, Dec. 3, HAMILTON, only child of Wm. T. and Hattie L. Bolles, aged 5 months and 18 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his grandfather, David Frost, No. 165 West 26th-st., this (Monday) morning, at 10 o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Newark, N. J., for interment.

ACKERMAN.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Dec. 3, Mrs. CATHERINE JANE ACKERMAN, in the 68th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the deceased are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Jonas Winchester, No. 127 East 20th-st., near 3d-av., on Tuesday, 6th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., without further notice. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

FISKE.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Dec. 4, ELIJAH FISKE, in the 49th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at his late residence, No. 40 West 37th-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Boston.

WELLS.—In this City, on Saturday, Dec. 3, ELIZABETH WELLS, in the 78th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the Oliver-st. Baptist Church.

DWIGHT.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Dec. 3, MAURICE W. DWIGHT, D. D., formerly Pastor of the First Reformed Dutch Church, Brooklyn.

The relatives and friends of the family, with the clergy, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further invitation, from the First Reformed Dutch Church, in Joralemon-street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, 6th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M.

OBITUARY.

*From the Jewish Messenger, Dec 2.*

Died, on Sunday, Nov. 27, 1859, SAMSON M. ISAACKS, in the 83d year of his age.

On Tuesday last, we, in common with many others, attended the house of mourning, to pay a tribute of respect to departed worth. The venerable and highly respected SAMSON M. ISAACKS, having lived beyond the allotted period, was called hence, in obedience to the mandate of heaven, to give an account of his stewardship, and we feel that his Celestial Judge will look with approval on his many virtues as an atonement for any sins he may have committed. The subject of our remarks was, in the full extent of its meaning, a *good man.* He was a perfect gentleman; he had a host of friends, and, we belive, not a single enemy. His worth was attested by the immense assemblage that attended his funeral. We never remember seeing so many ministers of our faith together on such an occasion. We noticed Rev. Messrs. Morais and Lesser, from Philadelphia, Rev. J. L. Lyon, Rev. Dr. Raphall, Rev. S. M. Isaacs, Rev. Dr. Fischell, Rev. Ansel Leo, and others. Dr. Fischell delivered an address suitable to the occasion. Our pages will not allow us to extend our remarks, or we could furnish sufficient proof that Israel has lost a champion, ourselves a friend, New-York a respected citizen, while the relatives of the lamented deceased have reason to be grateful that his name will ever be remembered with a blessing.


**OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH, OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES, WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers, of the DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES, AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.**

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

*Extra Class, No. 629, Dec. 3, 1859.*

1, 18, 73, 40, 43, 24, 42. 35, 55, 46, 38, 15, 64.

*Class No. 630, Dec. 3, 1859.*

45, 65, 21, 75, 9, 41, 62, 38, 34, 1, 66, 54.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Dec. 3, 1859.

GEO. C. GORDON, JAS. SEAL, JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to WOOD, EDDY & CO., Wilmington, Del., or Augusta, Ga.

**MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.**

MRS. WINSLOW, AN EXPERIENCED NURSE and female physician, has a SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation; will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. Sold everywhere. Price only 25 cents per bottle. Office No. 13 Cedar-st.

**CURTAINS!! CURTAINS!!! AT GREAT REDUCTION.** SATIN DE LAINES at $1 50 per yard, Formerly sold at $2. CORNICES, LACE CURTAINS AND WINDOW SHADES, equally low. FERGUSON BROTHERS, No. 351 Broadway.

**BEEBE'S KITCHEN RANGES,** The most complete cooking apparatus in use. They are durable, economical in fuel and sure bakers. Put up and warranted by JANES, FOWLER, KIRTLAND & CO., (LATE JANES, BEEBE & CO.,) No. 356 Broadway, New-York.

**GUINNESS' DUBLIN PORTER,** ALLSOPP'S East India Tonic Ale, and Osborn's Pure Juice Port Wine, for sale by the gallon or bottle, by G. E. MENDUM, Broadway corner Cedarst.

**ENGLISH CARPETS.** ENGLISH TAPESTRY, 7s. per yard. THREE-PLYS and INGRAIN, 4s. to 8s. GOOD INGRAIN, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. MEDALION DRUGGETS. TABLE AND PIANO COVERS. WINDOW-SHADES, MATS, RUGS, &c. B. BEATTY'S, No. 8 4th-av., Near Cooper Institute.

LECTURE BY THE **REV. DR. CHAPIN.** SUBJECT—*Woman and her Work.* At the 16th-st. Baptist Church, (near 8th-av.,) THIS (Monday) EVENING, Dec. 5, at 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7. Tickets 25 cents; may be had at the booksellers, and at the door. Prof. ELDER will preside at the Organ.

**DISEASES OF THE LUNGS AND THROAT.**—Persons who are afflicted with these diseases are respectfully invited to call upon ELI W. VONDERSMITH, M. D., who has been very successful in curing persons that have been pronounced incurable. Office for the treatment of Pulmonary diseases only, No. 152 Bowery. Send for a pamphlet on Consumption, gratis

**EXTRAORDINARY SALE

### Muskets for Garibaldi.

THE MILLION MUSKETS SUBSCRIPTION.

The Committee for the Garibaldi Fund beg to inform the public that besides the gentlemen heretofore advertised, Mr. D.H. Clark of the Everett House, Mr. Hiram Cranston of the New-York Hotel, Messrs. Threadwell & Whitcomb of the St. Nicholas Hotel, Mr. Shepard Knapp, President of the Mechanics' Bank, and Mr. Luigi Antonaroli, No. 89 Greenwich-street, have also kindly consented to take charge of subscription books.

The bust oil portrait of Gen. GARIBALDI, painted and presented to the Committee by Mr. GIUSEPPE GIANOLA, to be disposed of by lot among the subscribers, can be seen at the Merchants' Exchange, of this City.

Gen. AVEZZANA, President. J. Gaudolfo, D. Piatti, D. Mivelli, G. B. Sanguivatti, M. Panai, and R. Anzani, Secretaries.

### Marvellous Gymnastic Feats.

*Galignani* describes a most extraordinary performance which is now nightly attracting crowds to the Cirque Napoléon. Three trapézes, or pieces of wood about five feet long, suspended from ropes attached to the extremities, hang from the roof of the circus, one in the centre and the others at about forty feet distance at each side. A young man, named LEOTARD, ascends to a small platform arranged for him above the place where the musicians sit, over the entrance for the horses into the ring. The trapéze nearest to him being put in motion, he catches it as it flies up, and then, after balancing himself carefully, he seizes it with both hands, and darts into open space. After flying to the utmost extent of the ropes, he comes back with the recoil, and alights in safety on the spot from which he started. When he has done this two or three times to show that the exercise is mere sport to him, he again launches himself into mid-air, but not this time to return, as before; for when the trapèse has reached its furthest point, he suddenly lets go his hold, and, borne onwards by the impetus imparted during the second trapèze, which in its turn carries him forward to the length of its rope, where he again quits it, springs to the third trapèze, and, borne forward by it, alights on another platform at the opposite side of the circus, and in face of that from which he had started. The performer again seizes the third trapèze, and flinging himself forward, as before, flies to its furthest limit, and then quitting it, springs to the second, which, however, he does not leave, but permits it to fly back towards the third, then, as it descends, since his back is still towards the trapèze which he quitted the moment before, he all at once lets go with both hands, and turning in the air, catches it again in time to meet the third, by catching which he again reaches the platform. Once more ascending to the platform above the orchestra, he springs forward, hanging by the hands to the trapèze, and quitting it as it approaches the end of its range, he gives a somersault in the air, and seizes the second trapèze as he descends! When it is considered how truly brain, eye, and muscle must respond to each other in these performances, the whole exhibition must be pronounced one of the most extraordinary that has ever been seen of its peculiar description.

### The African Slave-trade.

THE CASE OF BROWN AT SAVANNAH.

The Savannah *News* says: "The case of NICHOLAS A. BROWN, tried on a second indictment for bringing Africans into the jurisdiction of the United States and holding them as slaves, was given to the Jury, under the charge of Judge WAYNE, on Saturday evening about 6 o'clock. Yesterday afternoon about 3½ o'clock the Court and counsel were sent for, when it was announced that Mr. CARL EPPING, Foreman of the Jury, was ill. The certificate of Dr. SULLIVAN having been read by the Court, by consent of counsel, the Jury were discharged from further consideration of the case, Judge WAYNE announcing it as a mistrial.

We understand that the Jury stood eight for acquittal and four for conviction.

The prisoner BROWN is, of course, still held in custody, but whether he will be tried a third time, at this term, on this or a third indictment, which we understand exists against him, or will be held for trial at the next term on either or both of these indictments, we have been unable to learn.

The Court will convene this morning, when we understand Capt. JOHN F. TUCKER will be put upon his trial on the indictment found against him, and others of our citizens, for alleged complicity in the *Wanderer* affair.

### A Testimonial to Minister Otway.

*From the London Times.*

On the recent arrival in London of Mr. OTWAY, her Majesty's late Minister Plenipotentiary in Mexico, the Mexican-British bondholders presented him with a valuable and elegant testimonial expressive of their gratitude for the assistance they had received from him while fulfilling his official duties in Mexico. The testimonial consists of a massive silver candelabrum of ten lights, the stem bearing the lights arising from a triangular base, upon which are allegorical figures representing the services rendered by Mr. OTWAY under the impersonation of Britannia protecting commerce. The figure of Mexico occupies a prominent position, and by her side justice holds a sword and scales. A shield, ornamented at the side with fruit indigenous to Mexico, bears in raised silver letters the inscription: "Presented by the Mexican British Convention Bondholders to LOYTUS CHARLES OTWAY, Esq., C. B., Her Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary in Mexico, as a token of respect and gratitude for his able support of their rights." This beautiful candelabrum has been executed by Messrs. HUNT & ROSKELL, No. 156 New-Bond-street.

THE BOSTON AND PORTLAND STEAMERS.—We learn by a private letter from Liverpool, written on the evening of the 19th ult., and received per *Europa* via Queenstown, that a paragraph had appeared in the Liverpool *Courier* of that day, to the effect, that in consequence of the intention of the Cunard Company to dispatch their vessels to Portland once a week during the Winter, the Cunard Company were proposing to discontinue their fortnightly steamer to Boston, sending it to Halifax and New-York instead. As soon as this paragraph met the notice Messrs. D. & C. MAC IVER, they immediately sent an official contradiction of the statement to the Exchange Rooms and to the papers, denying that there was the slighest foundation for the rumor. There is no intention on the part of the Cunard Company to give way to a new line, whose success, pecuniarily, to say the least, is still problematical, or to abandon the Boston route, which for nearly twenty years has been occupied with advantage and success.—*Boston Courier, Dec. 3.*

## POLITICAL.

### SMASH THE MACHINES!

THE AMERICAN NOMINEES.

For Mayor,
WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER,

For Counsel to the Corporation,
GREENE C. BRONSON.

For Governor of the Alms-house,
WM. S. PINKNEY.

Tickets can be had at the Westchester House.

H. A. T. GRANBERY,
President American City Nominating Convention.
JAMES WEBB, } Vice-Presidents.
E. S. NEVINS, }
CORNELIUS CARSON, Secretary.

### SEVENTH WARD.

PEOPLE'S UNION NOMINATIONS

For School Commissioner,
DANIEL COGER,
For School Inspectors,
ALFRED T. CONKLIN,
NATHANIEL M. TERRY,
(To fill a vacancy,)
For School Trustees,
MAHLON T. HEWIT,
EDWARD M. SKIDMORE,
JOSEPH R. SKIDMORE,
(To fill a vacancy,)
ZOPHAR MILLS, Chairman.
RAN'L T. MCKINNEY, } Secretaries.
ISRAEL D. WALTER, }

The above ticket received a unanimous and cordial adoption at a large and influential meeting of the voters of the Ward, without distinction of party, held Monday evening, Nov. 28 1859.

### THIRTEENTH WARD.

The Republican and Citizens' School Ticket, commended to the consideration of the good men of all parties:

For Commissioner,
DAVID H. GILDERSLEEVE.
For Inspector,
MANNING MERRILL.
For Trustees,
ENEAS ELLIOT,
WILLIAM GARDNER.

### SEVENTH COUNCILMANIC DISTRICT,

12th, 19th, 20th, 21st and 22d Wards.
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN REGULAR NOMINATION.
*For Councilman,*
ABRAM S. VOSBURGH.
Endorsed by the Citizens' and Tax-Payers' Association.
Endorsed by the Independent Association.
Endorsed by the American Convention.
Endorsed by the People's Party of the District.

### EIGHTEENTH WARD

REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
FOR ALDERMAN,
WM. LAIMBEER, Jr., BUILDER.
Voters, continue your confidence upon one who has done nobly in the Council Board since Jannary last.
H. A. HURLUTT, Chairman.
THEO. G. GLANBRUEKLER, Secretary
Aldermanic Convention.

FOR MAYOR,
HON. GEORGE OPDYKE.

Head-quarters at Thorp's Hotel, corner of 8th-st. and Broadway. Citizens of all parties, favorable to an honest and efficient City Administration, and to the election of officers under no obligations to corrupt organizations, are invited to meet daily at this place.

NOMINATIONS OF SCHOOL OFFICERS for the Twenty-first Ward, made by the Joint Committee of the Democratic Party:

For Commissioner of Common Schools,
ANDREW V. STOUT.
For Trustees,
ALEXANDER BRANDON,
WILLIAM DE LACY.
For Inspector,
DR. CHARLES NANZ.

WILLIAM SINCLAIR, Chairman Tammany. HUGH BRADY, Chairman Mozart, Nominating Convention. J. AVERUEUS PAGE, Secretary. JEREMIAH HALLAMAN, Secretary.

REPUBLICANS—LOOK OUT FOR YOUR Almshouse Governor,
WM. F. PINKNEY.
Friends meet every evening at Smithsonian House, corner Broadway and Houston-st.

## POLITICAL.

### TWENTIETH WARD.

ANDREW E. MCGLYNN,
FOR SCHOOL COMMISSIONER.

The respectable voters of this Ward, without regard to party, are here presented with a few facts, which may help to decide their choice with regard to the important office of School Commissioner. Without seeking to disparage in any way either of the other candidates, it is here proposed only to give them some information in regard to Mr. Andrew E. McGlynn, whose name has been placed before the people as the proper man for that important trust.

Mr. McGlynn is a native of this City, of a widely known and highly respected family, remarkable for liberality and integrity of character, and for the last thirty-three years resident in this City. He is a gentleman of finished education, and well acquainted with the different educational systems of this country and Europe, having himself received his early training in our common schools, and afterwards studied some years in one of the most renowned institutions of learning on the Continent of Europe.

He was prevailed upon to allow his name to come before the people by a number of gentlemen of the Ward, chiefly tax-payers, who met for the purpose of selecting suitable candidates for school officers; and their choice was afterwards confirmed by the Mozart Hall Ward Convention.

It is hoped that those in this Ward who value capability and trustworthiness more than mere party ties, will give their support to Mr. MCGLYNN, and thus insure the selection of the right man for the right place.

MANY TAY-PAYERS.

### TO OUR DEMOCRATIC FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS:

Believing this to be a special emergency, when Electors of our City, interested in its welfare and the reduction of oppressive taxation, should take counsel together, in order that the best men should be selected for our chief municipal offices, and also that the Democratic Party of this City should be sustained in its integrity and power; we respectfully urge upon you to give attention to the following considerations, which have struck us as pertinent to the occasion:

William F. Havemeyer, Samuel J. Tilden and Patrick McElroy are the regularly-nominated candidates of the Democratic Party in this City, and as such are entitled to the support of every citizen professing Democratic principles.

The political careers and personal characters of Messrs. Havemeyer, Tilden and McElroy entitle them in an eminent degree, to the warm, active and unfaltering support of every adherent of the party which has put them in nomination.

Mr. Havemeyer, the chief candidate on this ticket, has twice filled the office of Mayor, showing therein executive ability, high integrity, energetic power, and strict impartiality between all classes of citizens.

The conduct of our municipal affairs under Mr. Havemeyer was marked by economy, official purity and light taxation, the expenses of our City Government under him being about four millions of dollars annually; while taxation under his chief competitor, Fernando Wood, swelled up to more than double that sum, without justifying reasons.

It is undeniable that the officers appointed by Fernando Wood to the most responsible posts of financial trust, were found to be so grossly and publicly corrupt as to reflect discredit on the Democratic Party and to require the intervention of Grand Juries of our City and County.

The foregoing are general considerations, coming home to every member of our party; but as an attempt is being made to array our adopted citizens of Irish birth as mere personal adherents of Mr. Wood, we feel called upon to briefly address you with reference to the considerations involved in this assumption.

Satisfactory evidence exists that Mr. Wood is in alliance with the Know Nothings and the corrupt politicians of the Black Republican Party. At last Wednesday evening he occupied his seat at the councilboard of a Know Nothing Lodge. Thus, while pretending to be a Democrat, he is the sworn supporter of Native Americanism, taking the odious oaths of that order to proscribe Catholics and all citizens who are not native-born; and yet our adopted citizens are asked to give their votes to secure his election! He is as much without principle in his public as his private life. He cannot be trusted in either relation.

The Democratic Party has ever been the faithful champion and guardian of the rights of all adopted citizens, and the upholder of civil and religious liberty against all aggressions.

Mr. Havemeyer is now the only candidate for the Mayoralty presented by this Party for the suffrages of its constituency. When in office heretofore, he not only proved himself a good officer, but the faithful and active friend, to every just extent, of our adopted citizens. No man can be found who can say, with truth, that his claims were ever disregarded by Mr. Havemeyer on account of country or creed.

The organization of party is an indispensable element of success. Without discipline, party power is lost and wholly ineffectual. He who attacks this mainspring of its strength, is an enemy more dangerous than all open foes who fairly take the field against it. Mr. Wood now occupies this position as a disorganizer, and deserves the opposition of every Democrat.

Mr. Wood's private and official character, contrasted with that of Wm. F. Havemeyer, is certainly not such as to withdraw the support of any honest man from the regular organization.

The question is therefore simply presented, whether our adopted citizens will leave the Democratic Party, and injure its prestige and power for future good, by following the personal aims and selfish ambition of Mr. Wood, now in open alliance with the Know Nothings; or whether they will stand, as they have always stood, the allies and supporters, of that organization with which all our traditions are connected, and which now puts forward to claim their votes the best men in our City.

We earnestly urge upon you, as a duty alike to yourselves and the Democratic Party, to use your most zealous exertions to secure the election of William F. Havemeyer, Samuel J. Tilden, and Patrick McElroy.

NEW-YORK, 29th November, 1859.

| | |
|---|---|
| James T. Brady, | Thos. Francis Meagher, |
| Jas. A. McMaster, | Patrick O'Grady, |
| James B. Nicholson, | Edmund J. Kelly, |
| Michael Connolly, | Walter Roche, |
| Thomas Wheelan, | John R. Brady, |
| Daniel Devlin, | Cornelius Hartnedy, |
| Nicholas Dimond, | Peter Duffy, |
| John Clancy, | Edward L. Donnelly, |
| James Mahony, | John H. Ryan, |
| Owen Kinney, | Dennis C. Mintoe, |
| Bernard Reilly, | Bartholomew O'Conor, |
| Michael Doheny, | John Kelly, |
| Peter Masterson, | Robert J. Dillon, |
| James A. Connolly, | Dines Carolin, |
| Nicholas Murphy, | James W. White, |
| Bernard Kelly, | Jas. Murphy, 7th Ward, |
| John T. Doyle, | Francis B. O'Keefe, |
| John Eagan, | John McGrane, |
| Peter Monaghan, | Matthew T. Brennan, |
| Terence Donnelly, | Thomas W. Clarke, |
| Charles P. Daly, | Patrick Toole, |
| John E. Develin, | John H. McCann, |
| Dr. Wm. O'Donnell, | Nicholas Walsh, |
| Timothy Daly, | Michael Smith, |
| Bryan McCahill, | John Lynch, |
| Richard B. Connolly, | Thomas Kiernan, |
| John McKeon, | Dennis Duane, |
| Michael Halpin, | John Shea, |
| Michael Lynch, | John Meehan, |
| Dr. Wm. Murphy, | Patrick McCormick, |
| Edward C. McConnell, | John Kennedy, 20th W'd, |
| George W. Casserly, | Peter Halpin, |
| P. Fitzpatrick, 20th W'd, | Bernard McCabe, |
| James Mulligan, | Peter Dawson, |
| Charles M. Connolly, | Patrick Dimond, |
| Andrew R. Jackman, | James McMahon, |
| Michael McGrade, | Jeremiah Crowley, |
| Francis Ryan, | John Murphy, 21st Ward, |
| Thomas J. Munday, | Edward Donnelly, |
| Patrick Henry, | Michael Murphy, |
| John Hickey, | Patrick Shea, |
| Jas. Murphy, 21st Ward, | Patrick Curry, |
| Thomas MacConnell, | John R. Feeny, |
| John Griffin, | John Kerr, |
| D. Dempsey, 14th Ward, | Patrick Foley, |
| Pat. Lynch, 14th Ward, | John Farley, |
| Robert J. Nooney, | Thomas Reily, |
| Patrick Kerrigan, Jr., | James Gibbons, |
| Bartholomew Doyle, | James Clark, |
| Thomas Ascher, | John R. Feeny, |
| Francis McKenna, | Hugh Murray, |
| James Casey, | Patrick Carroll, |
| Michael J. O'Donnell, | William Mahey, |
| Patrick Dimond, | John McNichol, |
| John Dowling, | Michael Wall, |
| Bartlett Smith, | John Manning, |
| Charles Mellhargy, | Joseph Lee, |
| Andrew Smith, | Patrick Dee, |
| William H. Doherty, | Chas. J. Dougherty, |
| Hugh Smith, | Dr. P. W. McDonnell, |
| Michael McEnerny, | Charles Darragh, |
| John J. Bradly, | John McCarty, |
| Thomas Kivlen, | Dr. O'Reilly, |
| Arthur Leary, | |

And 2,432 others.

### TENTH WARD REGULAR PEOPLE'S, AMERICAN AND WHIG TICKET.

BREAK THE SLATES!

For Alderman Fourth District,
JAMES Y. WATKINS.
For Alderman Sixth District,
THOMAS BENNETT.
For Constables Tenth Ward,
JAMES G. SCOTT,
CHARLES V. LYONS.
For Councilmen Fifth Senatorial District,
THOMAS G. HALL,
JOHN VAN TINE,
JOSEPH L. PERSLEY,
JOHN W. JARBOE,
WILLIAM T. ASHMAN,
EDWARD L. MURPHY.
For Commissioner of Common Schools of Tenth Ward,
DANIEL SLOTE.
For Inspector of Common Schools of Tenth Ward,
EDWARD PHILIPS, JR.
For Trustees of Common Schools of Tenth Ward,
JACOB RAYNOR,
EZRA M. STRATTON.

### SIXTEENTH WARD.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For Mayor.....GEORGE OPDYKE.
For Counsel to the Corporation...SOLOMON L. HULL.
For Governor of Almshouse.....WM. F. PINKNEY.
FOR COUNCILMEN.
XVIth, IXth, XVth and XVIIIth Wards:
HENRY C. PARKE,
JOHN MARALLOUS,
JAMES GALWAY,
DANIEL DARROW,
ABRAHAM LENT,
JAMES INGRAM.
School Officers:
For Commissioner.....ROBERT A. ADAMS.
For Trustees.....MILTON ST. JOHN,
JAMES POLLOCK.
For Inspector.....RICHARD MARTIN.
ALEX. McLEOD,
Chairman Ward Committee.
WILLIAM GOOD, Secretary.

REGULAR
OLD LINE WHIG
NOMINATIONS
FOR MAYOR.
WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER.
For Corporation Counsel,
GREENE C. BRONSON.
For Governor of the Alms-House,
WILLIAM T. PINKNEY.
HEAD-QUARTERS,
THORP'S HOTEL,
Corner of Broadway and 8th-st.
Rooms open day and night.
All those in favor of sustaining the
WHIG
nominations, and opposed to corruption in the
CITY GOVERNMENT,
are requested to call and procure their ballots.
E. H. BROWN, } Vice-Chairmen.
BENJ. D. TWIGG, }
ROBERT C. GWYER, } Secretaries.
JOHN F. DODGE, }

## POLITICAL.

### WHO IS SOLOMON L. HULL, THE UNION CANDIDATE FOR CORPORATION COUNSEL?

In reply to the advertised calumnies of Samuel J. Tilden, and his Corporation Attorney, Geo. H. Purser, and his Public Administrator, Thomas C. Field.

We would state that Mr. HULL is the attorney and counsel for the following institution:

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
No. 429 Canal-st.,
Corner of Varick-st.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P.M.

OFFICERS.

EDER V. HAUGHWOUT.....President.
GEO. SEELEY.....Vice-President.
JOHN MCLEAN.....Vice-President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN.....Secretary.
SOLOMON L. HULL.....Attorney and Counsel.

TRUSTEES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Joseph U. Orvis, | A. F. Dow, | Emanuel Schloss, |
| John Creighton, | Chas. D. Bailey, | Andrew Bleakley, |
| F. F. Gunther, | W.T.Hem'gway, | Daniel Buhler, |
| Silas B. Dutcher. | B. M. Johnson, | Wm. H. Albertson, |
| N. J. Haines, | Alexander Rich, | J. B. Wettereau, |
| Sillick Nichols, | Wm. S. Fogg, | James Shaw, |
| Maltby G. Lane, | Mathias Clark, | Henry Smith, |
| Wm. S. Whitlock, | Wm. Watts, | John S. Mitchell, |
| Aaron Close, | Harrison Hall, | Louis Simon, |
| | Alfred C. Hoe. | |

We would further state that Mr. Hull is Chairman of the Board of Directors of the NEW YORK CITY LIBRARY Association, of which the following well-known citizens are directors and officers:

DIRECTORS.

SOLOMON L. HULL, Chairman.
SINCLAIR TOUSEY, Vice-Chairman.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Brisley, William J. | Evans, C. T. | Ladies, Nathan W. |
| Budd J. J. | Edwards, R. T. Jr. | Miller, E. H. |
| Burnham, E. L. | Griswold, Dr. S. | Marsh, A. F. |
| Bennett, J. G. Jr. | Gedney, Wm. H. | Mott, J. W. |
| Bonner, Robert, | Griffith, J. W. | Morgan, John W. |
| Bell, John, | Guire, C. | McLean, John S. |
| Bogert, A. G. | Gambling, Wm. M. | Nicholson, John, |
| Bunn, M. Y. | Jervar, T. G. | Pringle, James, |
| Barclay, John, | Hull, S. L. | Quee, James, |
| Campbell, J. H. | Harper, F. Jr. | Sniffen, F. A. |
| Cornell, S. | Hall, Charles M. | Smith, H. W. |
| Christie, Wm. H. | Herring, Silas C. | Struthers, J. |
| Conable, S. C. | Hoogland, A. | Van Tassell, W. A. |
| Dow, Augustus F. | Hawley, O. F. | Van Nostrand, G. |
| Dutcher, S. B. | Huyler, Jacob, | Witthaus, R. A. |
| Delamater, J. | Kane, Matthew, | Wells, H. M. |
| Douglass, J. D. | Leigh, Charles C. | |

REEVES E. SELMES, Librarian.

Great has been the advertised inquiries of Tilden *alias* Purser & Field, as to Mr. Hull's standing in Buffalo.

Read this extract of a letter from

HON. JAMES WADSWORTH,

of Buffalo, late Senator from Erie County, and a distinguished Democrat, to

SOLOMON L. HULL.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Dec. 1, 1859.

MY DEAR SIR: Should you deem my testimony of the slightest consequence in repelling the "advertised" calumnies with which you are assailed, I trust you will not fail to command it. None can deny that while you were a resident of Buffalo I had peculiar opportunities for forming a just estimate of your mental and moral worth. You were a student in my law office, and while a practitioner, your office was contiguous to mine. During that entire period you possessed my full confidence, nor did I ever know or hear of any act of yours derogatory to your standing as a counselor or a citizen. Though opposed to you in politics, I shall always take a deep interest in your future. Nor do I doubt that, if elected to the honorable office of Corporation Counsel, you will discharge its duties with vigor, intelligence and integrity, which will speedily silence your calumniators and justify every expectation of your personal, professional and political freinds.

READ THE BUFFALO EXPRESS,

Edited by Hon. A. M. CLAPP, the Republican candidate for Secretary of State in 1857. He says: "Mr. HULL, the nominee for Corporation Counsel, it will be remembered, was formerly a resident of this city. While here he was a consistent, energetic and thorough Wnig, and as a token of the esteem in which he was held by the people of his Ward, he was elected, the last year of his stay in this city, to represent it in the Board of Supervisors. Through those peculiar qualities of head and heart which gave him success here, we notice that his career has been upward and onward in the city of his present residence. As an energetic, persevering, consistent Republican, he is deserving the support of his party. His nomination for important trust may be regarded as evidence of the confidence of his fellow-citizens of New-York, in his qualifications as a lawyer, and his integrity and ability as a man."

### EIGHTH WARD

SCHOOL OFFICERS.
For Commissioner of Common Schools,
HENRY A. MORGAN.
For Inspector of Common Schools,
ISAAC F. DUCKWORTH.
For Trustees of Common Schools,
SAMUEL J. BERRY.
ALBERT SLAUSON.
For Constables,
ABRAHAM MOSES. | WILLIAM B. JONES.

We, the undersigned, would respectfully request the voters of the Eighth Ward to examine well the qualifications of the gentlemen named, as candidates for School Officers:

| | |
|---|---|
| William Tucker, | William Westervelt, |
| William Bloomfield, | John E. Miller, |
| E. Bootman, | William S. Bancroft, |
| Abraham T. Riker, | John Van Riper, |
| Robert Henry, | A. Zabriskie, |
| Asa Stevens, | A. Hutton, |
| Mathias Clark, | John B. Cornell, |

### TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

REGULAR AMERICAN NOMINATIONS.
For School Commissioner:
ANDREW V. STOUT.
For Trustees:
ALEXANDER BRANDON,
BENJAMIN B. ATTERBURY.
For Inspector:
G. H. JOHNSON.
JOHN L. NOYES,
President.

TO THE CITIZENS OF THE SIXTEENTH WARD.—The economical and moral management of the Common Schools is the most important consideration for the citizen. Experienced and tried school officers should be retained, and only gentlemen of the highest moral worth and devotedness to this most excellent institution, should be introduced to the Schools as officers. Party obligations or attachments should, therefore, be entirely ignored in the selection of candidates. For your support at the ensuing election is now presented, for COMMISSIONER OF COMMON SCHOOLS,

ROBERT ADAMS, ESQ.,

Who has faithfully and worthily, for years, served them to the advantage of the Schools and to his own honor. Mr. ADAMS is a gentleman thoroughly acquainted with and devoted to the School interests of this City, and the highest good of these Schools demand his reelection. From a personal knowledge of him, both as a man and a public officer, and from the interest we take in the Common Schools of our Ward, we earnestly invite your coöperation in reelecting Mr. ADAMS Commissioner.

JOHN DE LAMATER, No. 205 10th-av.
JOHN B. SCHMELZEL, No. 202 West 23d-st.
EDMUND H. MILLER, No. 168 West 14th-st.
F. C. HAVEMEYER, No. 193 West 14th-st.
THOMAS CHRISTY, No. 276 West 23d-st.
SAMPSON MOORE, No. 207 West 21st-st.
A. A. DENMAN, No. 257 West 19th-st.
WASH. SMITH, No. 259 West 19th-st.
SAMUEL C. HARRIOT, No. 308 West 23d-st.
DAVID R. VALQUES, No. 320 West 22d-st.
CORNELIUS AGNEW, No. 47 West 20th-st.
WM. MENZIES, No. 280 West 23d-st.
JAMES HORNER, No. 7 London Terrace.
J. M. MCJIMSEY, No. 91 West 21st-st.
WILLIAM FORREST, No. 165 West 23d-st.
B. C. WANDELL, No. 116 9th av.
H. W. SMITH, M.D., No. 162 West 22d-st.
GEORGE ROSS, No. 178 West 22d-st.
DAVID SLATER, No. 303 West 17th-st.
SAMUEL MOORE, No. 212 West 18th-st.
JAMES POLLOCK, No. 237 West 18th-st.
JOHN N. MCLEOD, No. 87 West 20th-st.
M. L. MARSH, No. 166 West 22d-st.
ANDREW LESTER, No. 143 West 25th-st.
I. A. LAWRENCE, No. 124 West 23d-st.
C. B. DE BAUN, No. 302 West 18th-st.
ISAAC DAYTON, No. 319 West 24th-st.
WILLIAM ORTON, No. 69 London Terrace.
WILLIAM C. RUSSEL, No. 237 West 22d-st.
AUGUSTUS C. BOOREAM, No. 204 West 23d-st.
ROBERT L. DARRAGH, Alderman Ninth District.
SAMUEL H. WANCE, No. 136 West 23d-st.
JACOB S. MOORE, No. 144 West 21st-st.
HUGH GARDNER, No. 81 West 24th-st.
ABRAM MCBRIDE, No. 316 West 23d-st.
WILLIAM GOOD, No. 383 6th-av.
H. IVISON, No. 292 West 23d-st.
JAMES CUTHELL, No. 232 West 23d-st.
LUMAN SHERWOOD, No. 144 West 26th-st.
GEORGE A. BLAKELY, No. 199 West 22d-st.
WILLIAM R. STAFFORD, No. 99 West 15th-st.
STUART L. WOODFORD, No. 155 West 11th-st.

NEW-YORK, December, 1859.

TO THE AMERICAN VOTERS OF THE NINTH WARD.—The American voters of the IXth Ward are hereby informed that the regular boxes of the party will contain the following tickets:

HAVEMEYER, BRONSON AND PINCKNEY.
HAVEMEYER, HULL AND PINCKNEY.
HAVEMEYER, TILDEN AND PINCKNEY.

Americans are cautioned how they receive tickets from persons at the polls representing themselves as members of the American Party. To avoid imposition, you will go to the regular box, which will have on it the following bill: "Americans and Tax-payers meet here."

Signed, CHARLES J. HOLDER,
FRANK A. ROCKWELL,
JAMES WEBB,
Delegate to the American Mayoralty Convention.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wm. Baldwin, | John D. King, |
| Silas Smith, | John W. Groesbeck, |
| R. T. Loundsbury, | D. W. Stevenson, |
| Mason Van Wart, | David Smith, |
| James Weir, | Theodore Hall, |
| Henry J. Irving, | Isaac Le Forge. |

AT A MEETING OF THE FIFTEENTH Ward Union Democratic Republican Club, held at Hasting's, corner of Broome and Pitt sts., on the evening of Saturday, Dec. 3, 1859, on motion of Mr. Fitzgerald, it was *Resolved*, That this Club heartily indorse WM. H. HAVEMEYER as their candidate for the Mayoralty, and that they recognize in the nomination of Mr. HAVEMEYER, SAMUEL J. TILDEN and PATRICK MCELROY gentlemen of undoubted integrity and worthy of the support of this Club. *Resolved*, That we heartily indorse the nomination of PETER MITCHELL as our candidate for Alderman of the Eighth Aldermanic District, and that we will support the ticket, HAVEMEYER, TILDEN, MCELROY, MITCHELL, and the other nominees of Tammany Hall, and call upon our friends to support the same.

JOHN H. LONG, President.
JOHN TILLEY, } Vice-Presidents.
JOHN RUSSEL, }
JOHN T. HOPKINS, Sec'y.

FOURTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT—FIRST, IInd, IIIrd, IVth, Vth, VIth, VIIth, VIIIth and XIVth Wards.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.
For Councilmen,
WILLIAM H. CAULFIELD,
NOAH L. FARNHAM,
CHARLES H. HALL,
WILLIAM PARKER,
WARREN ROSEVELT.

TO THE VOTERS OF THE EIGHTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.—Whig, American and Peoples' nomination for Alderman,

CHARLES PECK.

As a report has been circulated that Mr. Peck has withdrawn as a candidate in the coming election, this notice is to state that Mr. Peck is a candidate, and his friends will use all efforts and call upon all good citizens who desire to see a proper man in a proper place to vote for Alderman, CHARLES PECK.

FIFTEENTH WARD HAVEMEYER ASSOCIATION.—The Members of this Association and all who wish to enrol themselves, are requested to meet at "The Store," No. 12 ½ Roy-place, (Bleecker-st.,) THIS EVENING, at 8½ o'clock, on business of great importance. GEO. B. HALL, President.

J. ACORN, } Secretaries,
WM. M. COOKE, }

## POLITICAL.

SEVENTH COUNCILMANIC DISTRICT,
(Twenty-second Ward.)
PEOPLE'S CANDIDATE
FOR COUNCILMAN,
EDWARD TIMPSON.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN AND CITIZEN NOMINATION,
*For Commissioner of Common Schools, 16th Ward:*
ROBERT A. ADAMS.
SIDNEY A. YEOMANS, Sec'y. THOS. CHRISTY, Ch'n.

UNION AND PEOPLE'S NOMINATION.
*For Councilman 7th District,*
JOHN W. JARBOE.

## DRY GOODS.

### GREAT BARGAINS IN EMBROIDERIES.

On Monday, Dec. 5,

Will be offered, at greatly reduced prices:

1,000 fine French Embroidered Collars, at 50 cents, 75 cents, and $1.

500 fine French Embroidered Collars, at $1 25.

500 fine French Embroidered Collars, at $1 50.

Also,

300 fine French Embroidered Handkerchiefs, at $1 25 and $1 50 each.

Also,

500 dozen Ladies' Plain Linen Handkerchiefs, at $1 per dozen,

WARRANTED ALL LINEN.

Also,

A large assortment of
POINT-LACE HONITON MALTESE COLLARS,
Equally cheap, at
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.'S,
No. 336 Broadway, corner of Worth-st.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS AT A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
No. 336 BROADWAY, corner of Worth-st.,
Are now offering their large and choice stock of
WHITE GOODS
At greatly below regular prices.
COMPRISING
LINENS, DAMASKS, SHIRTING LINENS, of superior makes, LINEN SHIRTINGS of all widths, TOWELINGS, NAPKINS, &c.
MARSEILLES COUNTERPANES.
FLANNELS in every variety.
BALMORAL SKIRTS AND SKIRTINGS.
ALSO,
A large assortment of
LINEN SHIRT BOSOMS.

LUPIN'S FRENCH MERINOES
AT REDUCED PRICES.

All qualities and the most correct shades. This entire line of choice goods has been marked down to ensure their sale before the close of the season, and are perhaps at this time the cheapest goods in the City.
WILL BE OFFERED ON
MONDAY, DECEMBER 5, BY
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
No. 335 Broadway, corner of Worth-st.

691 BROADWAY,
Between Amity and 4th sts.
WILKES & MOYNAN.

ANOTHER GREAT REDUCTION OF RICH SILKS.
Will open on MONDAY, Dec. 5.
50 pieces New Styles, at $1 per yard, reduced from $1 50.
50 pieces 75c. per yard, reduced from $1 25.
100 pieces 5s. per yard, reduced from $1 00.
75 pieces at 4s. and 4s. 6d., worth 6s.
Ladies will please look at these silks before purchasing elsewhere.

691 BROADWAY,
Between Amity and 4th sts.
WILKES & MOYNAN

HAVE ADDED TO THEIR STOCK OF SILKS
50 more pieces of those splendid quality FOULARD SILKS, at 5s., reduced from $1 and 10s.

691 BROADWAY,
Between Amity and 4th sts.
WILKES & MOYNAN

WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, DEC. 5,
A full assortment of colors in those FRENCH MERINOES, at 50c. per yard, worth 6s. and $1.

691 BROADWAY,
Between Amity and 4th sts.
WILKES & MOYNAN.

A rare opportunity is now offered to purchasers
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
We have just added to our stock 100 pieces FULL CHINTZ FIGURES ALL-WOOL DELAINE, at 2s. 6d. and 3s. per yard, reduced from 4s. and 5s.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS.
310 CANAL-ST. 310.
I have now an elegant display of
Castor Beaver Cloaks, trimmed crochet fringe,
Moscow Beaver Cloaks, very heavy,
At all prices, to suit the strictly economical or most liberal tastes. Ladies, beware of cotton warp cloth. There is no economy in a poor article; the best is the cheapest.
JOHN J. BENSON.

RAIN OR SNOW, THE SALE CONTINUES!
STILL GREATER INDUCEMENTS
IN RICH DRESS GOODS.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.,
Will offer THIS DAY, MONDAY, Dec. 3,
Still greater inducements to purchasers, in order to Close out the remaining stock of
RICH ROBES AND SILKS.
$150,000 WORTH OF
NEW AND FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS
actually offered at
One-half their invoice cost.
This is not a mere assertion.
Those who doubt it will be convinced by visiting this establishment.
SILK VELVETS REDUCED.
Rich Lyons Velvets, 36 inches wide,
Cost $7 50 per yard, sold at $5.
DRESS SILKS SACRIFICED.
Superb Silks, newest styles,
Cost $1 50 per yard, sold at $1.
Extra Double-skirt Robes,
Cost $45, sold at $30.
Rich Two-Flounced Robes,
Cost $35, sold at $25.
Rich Bayadere Silks, entirely new,
Cost $1 13 per yard, sold at 75 cents.
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN DE LAINES.
50,000 yards Muslin de Laines, At one shilling per yard.
Importer's Invoice, 31 cents per yard.
SPECIAL REDUCTION IN CLOAKS.
1,000 Fine Castor Beaver Cloaks,
Actual cost, $12 to $18, sold at $8 to $12.
FRENCH GOODS AT A DISCOUNT.
Rich French Merinos, (all wool,)
Actual cost, $1 per yard, sold at 69 cents per yard.
Rich French De Laines, (all wool,)
Actual cost, 60 cents per yard, sold at 44 cents per yard.
"New-York Mills" Prints, (warranted fast,)
Only 6¼ cents per yard.
CHAS. HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 Grand-st.

ATTRACTIVE SEASONABLE GOODS
IN
RICH LACES AND PARIS EMBROIDERIES,
FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS,
AT A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
Black thread and French lace Veils.
COIFFURES, BARBES, CAPES, AND BERTHAS.
Black thread Guipure and French Laces, all widths.
Valenciennes lace sets, from $4 50 and upwards.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED ENGLISH woman, a Protestant, a situation as nurse; is perfectly qualified to take the entire charge of an infant and bringing it up by hand; or as housekeeper in a private family; is a good seamstress of many years experience, and is highly recommended by the first families in the City. Apply to No. 154 28th st., rear building, near 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, INDUSTRIOUS AND competent girl, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; is an excellent cook and very superior washer and ironer; no objection to do chamberwork and waiting; is in every respect a first-class servant, and can be very highly recommended. Apply at No. 88 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker; also, a chambermaid and waitress; both have good City reference, and no objections to the country. Apply at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 13 6th av.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY GIRL, A SITUAtion to do general housework; is a good washer and ironer; makes good bread. Wages $6; in City or country. Also, best cousin, as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and do plain sewing; no objection to a private boarding-house. Wages $6. Call or address No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A NEAT AND COMPETENT GERman girl, who speaks English well, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; could go in the capacity of chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; is well recommended. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., up stairs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; she is perfectly competent to take care of an invalid lady, or would do light chamberwork if required; has got the best of City reference. Apply at No. 21 East 20th-st., Grammercy Park.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as a good plain cook; is a first-rate washer and ironer; has good reference from last place; no objection to go a short way in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 331 West 25th-st., between 10th and 11th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a respectable young man, one who is fully competent of the care and management of horses; can produce the best of City reference from his late employer; is well acquainted with the City; has no objections to go a short distance in the country. Address F. D., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and assist in washing and ironing, or as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; has lived only in two families in five years. Call at No. 35 West 13th-st., (until engaged,) between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress, and understands all about taking care of a baby. Wages no object to a good home. Call for two days at No. 155 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST EXPERIenced woman as cook; who thoroughly understands her business and all kinds of pastry; the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 266 West 31st-st., between 9th and 10th avs., 2d floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COOK IN A respectable American or English family; is fully competent to fill the situation; City reference. Can be seen at No. 89 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WASHING AND IRONING BY A GOOD laundress, done at her residence, No. 82 West 17th-st., by HANNAH BENNET.

ACKNOWLEDGED THE BEST PLACE IN the City to obtain good honest German, English, Scotch, French and Irish servants, of which a number are waiting situations. Wages and terms moderate. Motto—Honesty, civility and dispatch. Employment Institute, No. 424 Broadway. MORRIS COHNERT.

LADIES IN WANT OF GOOD SERVANTS, can be supplied at Mrs. YORKSTONE'S office, No. 28 4th-av., where good help, from all nations, can be had for City or country. No dishonest dealings practiced at this office.

GOOD FEMALE AND MALE FRENCH, German and other servants, at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; also, first-class French and other cooks. French, German and Italian languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

A LADY OF THE FIRST RESPECTABILITY would like the supervision of a gentleman's family, either at the North or South. Address, for one week, W. W., office of the Protestant *Churchman*, No. 383 Broadway, New-York.

### MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A WHOLESALE commission or importing house, where he can receive a thorough and correct business training, by a young man 18 years of age, of good family and habits, who writes a fair hand, is industrious and entirely reliable; the best reference given. Address, stating time and place of interview, H. M., Box 299 Post-office.

WANTED—BY A FAITHFUL, INDUSTRIOUS young man, with a reference of three years from his last place in this City, a situation as fireman, porter, or waiter, in a respectable hotel or boarding-house; would take a place to do work in a private family (inside or out-door;) can care horses; is a good driver. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom, by a respectable young man, one who is fully competent of the care and management of horses; can produce the best of City reference from his late employer; is well acquainted with the City; has no objections to go a short distance in the country. Address F. D., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PORTER OR ANY other employment where sobriety and attention are required; has the best of reference as such from his present employers; has a good knowledge of the City if required; writes a fair hand. Address, for three days, J. B., Box No. 182 *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A PRIvate family, by an active and capable young man, who perfectly understands his business, and having good City reference. Can be seen, or address C. B., No. 327 Broadway, between 12th and 13th sts., in the Bookstore, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COACHMAN, BY a Protestant man, who understands the proper treatment of gentlemen's horses, carriages and harness; has the best of City reference in that capacity. Ladies or gentlemen in want of such a man, will address K. A., No. 932 Broadway, for five days.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A Scotchman, in a private family; has lived in the best establishments in the City; has been 20 years among horses; can train a chayer, if required; good references given. Call at or address H. T., No. 131 Waverley-place, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER. BY A man who thoroughly understands his business in all its various branches; can clean silver and furniture. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 746 Broadway, corner of Astor place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A single Protestant man, an Englishman; has lived several years in the City; is sober and steady, having good City and country references. Can be seen by addressing a line to WAITER, at No. 811 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER AND coachman, by a young German, who thoroughly understands his business and can furnish unexceptionable references; perfectly willing to make himself generally useful. Address GERMAN, No. 9 John-st.

TO NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS.—WANTED a situation as Compositor on a newspaper, by a young man of steady habits. Address, for two days, PRINTER, Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

## HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A MAN OF MATURED EXPERIence in business in this City, in connection with the importing and jobbing of goods for men's wear; to a person thoroughly competent an opportunity rarely to be found will be offered, in regard to position, stock and remuneration. Address J. H. B., Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

FARMER AND COACHMAN WANTED.—A young or middle-aged single man to do the work (with gardener's assistance) on a place of 16 acres, near New-York, belonging to a widow lady. Must be a good driver, understand the care of horses and farm stock, and know how to take care of things generally around the place. Address L. L., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

SEAMSTRESS, COOK, LAUNDRESS AND waitress are wanted immediately; the seamstress must be able to make dresses, and be willing to go to the country. Also, wanted well-recommended servants as chambermaids, nurses, girls for general housework. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st. N. B.—Also, a man wanted as gardener.

WANTED—A LEADING CARPET HOUSE IS IN want of a man to take the entire charge of the sales department. To a person fully competent, an agreeable position and liberal remuneration will be offered. Address A. B. S., Box No. 166 *Times* office.

WANTED—A SMART, STEADY MAN, TO SERVE bread and cakes and keep accounts. Must be well recommended, honest and sober. Apply at No. 910 Broadway, before 10 A. M. or 5 P. M.

WANTED—A WET NURSE—A YOUNG, HEALthy woman, with a fresh breast of milk. Apply, with references and doctor's certificate, at No. 39 West [illegible] 11 and 1 o'clock.

[illegible] SIX CANVASSERS CAN HEAR of a chance to make money, by applying to [illegible], No. 119 Nassau-st., Room No. 4, from 9 [illegible].

WANTED, TO GO SOUTH—A YOUNG MAN as salesman and book-keeper. Address L. H. W., Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AGENTS TO CANVASS FOR SOME of the most popular works ever published in this country. Address S. CLOUGH, Providence, R. I.

## DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES. No. 806 Broadway, New-York, No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn. MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn. TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York. CLASSES OPEN AT ALL TIMES FOR BEGINNERS. Every quarter commences from first lesson taken. Private class for ladies at 11 A. M. Seventh edition of Dodworth's work on dancing, &c., for the use of [illegible] just issued. Private, family, or school classes attended. Schools at either Academy.

## FINE ARTS.

HARDINGE'S ART STUDIO—ON VIEW AND for sale: GAINSBOROUGH'S celebrated picture: "THE WOODCUTTER'S DAUGHTER," acknowledged as the finest work of this master in the United States. "THE WAGES OF SIN IS DEATH," chef d'œuvre. Also works by other high-class artists. From 9 to 4½ P. M. Admittance on application at the Studio, University, Washington-square. Room No. 13.

THE TREASURER OF THE EAST RIVER Industrial School for Girls, in 40th-st., acknowledges the receipt of $20 from "A Widow," No. 7 East 38th-st.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY.
GOETHE'S
CORRESPONDENCE
WITH A CHILD.
A NEW AND CAREFULLY REVISED EDITION.
One elegant 12mo. volume, printed upon tinted paper, hot pressed. $1 25.

The recent death of Bettina Brentano, known in the world of letters as "The Child," has directed public attention to the famous correspondence between herself and Goethe for whom she entertained the most passionate attachment, and who, on his part, accepted and encouraged her devotion, and gave a deeper charm to the romance of their friendship by replying to her latters in others, which are perhaps as characteristic of him as anything we possess.

*From the Foreign Quarterly Review.*

"The great charm of these letters is, that they are like real private letters, the *epistolæ obscurorum*, which are as much superior to the correspondence of statesmen and authors as a comestic dinner to the scraps of a public banquet. As youthful letters, also, they have the earnestness, eagerness, and extemporaneous freshness of minds still surprised and overflowing with the first rush of thought and feeling; and in Bettina's case they have the wit and finished clearness of narration, which is generally the result of experience and practice in the world."

THE LIFE AND CORRESPONDENCE
OF
THOMAS ARNOLD, D.D.,
Late Head-Master of Rugby School, and Regius Professor of Modern History in the University of Oxford.
BY ARTHUR PENRHYN STANLY, M. A.,
Regius Professor of Ecclesiastical History in the University of Oxford.
Third American from the last London Edition,
In two vols., 12mo. Price, $2.

*From the London Quarterly Review.*

"He will strike those who study him more closely as a complete character—complete in its union of moral and intellectual gifts, and in the steady growth and development of both."

*From Knight's Cyclopædia of Biography.*

"His correspondence is the best record of his life, and affords the most vivid representation of his character. It presents us with the progressive development of his mind and views till the one reaches the vigor and the other the comprehensiveness for which at length they became distinguished."

The accuracy and excellent judgment exhibited in the arrangement of the Correspondence and construction of the narrative, long ago established Mr. Stanley's reputation as a worthy biographer of the noble Master of Rugby; the rapid sale of the former large editions of the work, and the constant demand for it while out of print, attest the interest which is felt in the details of the life and labors of Dr. Arnold. The present edition, therefore, issue this new and carefully revised edition, in the hope that it will meet with favor from the general public, and especially from all who are interested in the cause of education.

TICKNOR & FIELDS, Publishers, Boston.

SABBATH SCHOOL TEACHERS WISHING to make beautiful presents to their pupils, can see samples of the "Sabbath School Bell," most elegantly bound in cloth and Turkey morroco embossed gilt, gilt edge, &c. Prices, 40c., 50c., 60c., 70c., 80c., 90c., $1.; mailed postage free. Published by HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

25,000 TO $30,000.—WANTED, EITHER A special or general partner with the above amount, to associate with an importing and commission dry goods house in this City. The house has been a long time established, well and favorably known to buyers, is doing a prosperous business, and additional capital is wanted to extend it, as the advertiser is assured that a large and profitable business will be done for the next five years at least. The very best references as to ability, integrity, foreign business connections, &c., given on addressing, with real name, DRY GOODS IMPORTERS, Box No. 1,069 Post-office.

STEAMBOAT FOR SALE.—THE STEAMBOAT ISLAND BELLE will be sold at public auction, on THURSDAY, Dec. 8, at 2 P. M., at Essex, on the Connecticut River. The said boat has recently been injured by fire. She is afloat and worth rebuilding. Length of boat 165 feet, cylinder 34 inches in diameter, and 10 feet stroke. For information, inquire of Capt. J. POST, No. 23 South-st., New-York, or D. F. ATKINS, office Long Island Railroad Company, South Ferry, Brooklyn. Sale positive.
S. H. TOWNSEND, Agent for owners.

IMPORTANT TO BUSINESS MEN.—A GOOD business man, competent to attend to sales, &c., and with from $20 000 to $50,000 at his command, can find an opening, where that amount can be profitably employed in the manufacture of one of the oldest and best-known brands of staple American hardware. Further particulars of this business (which will bear the closest examination) can be had by addressing M. B. M., Box No. 183 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH A CASH CAPItal to take the place of one about retiring, in a well-established produce, commission and storage business, located in one of the best streets down town; a fine, commodious fire-proof store, with ten years' lease. For particulars, address J. C. E., Box No. 133 *Times* Office. No agents need apply.

RARE CHANCE TO MAKE A FORTUNE.—IMPROVED LOOM.—MUNN & Co., of the *Scientific American*, say: "It contains many valuable features," "good patent," &c. Persons wishing to invest $5,000 to $10,000 profitably, should address PATENTEE, Box No. 120 *Times* Office. I advertise only to get a better offer than I have now.

DRY GOODS WANTED—IN EXCHANGE FOR Western Lands in Iowa and Missouri, and part cash. Those having suitable goods for Western market can address as below. Best of reference as to title and quality of land will be given. H. F. F., *Times* Office.

THE ADVERTISER IS DESIROUS OF making an engagement as Agent, to be located either in Chicago or Milwaukee. Parties desirous of such a person, address AGENT, Box No. 115 *Times* Office. References exchanged.

FOR SALE—A COFFEE, TEA AND SPICE route, together with the stock and fixtures, all in good order. Apply to J. C. DEVOY, No. 117 Broome-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A WHOLESALE DRUG-STORE. Apply to JOHN V. MERRITT, No. 200 Fulton-st., or HENRY HAYDOCK, No. 59 Beekman-st.

WANTED.—A LAWYER WISHES A POSITION as junior partner. Excellent reference will be given. Address E., Box No. 741 General Post-office.

## IRON AND HARDWARE.

JANES, FOWLER, KIRTLAND & CO.,
Late
JANES, BEEBE & CO.,
No. 356 Broadway, New-York,
Manufacturers of HOT WATER and HOT-AIR FURNACES, and BEEBE'S CELEBRATED COOKING RANGES, having completed their extensive new Foundry at Morrisania, are prepared to execute with dispatch orders for EVERY DESCRIPTION OF CASTINGS and WROUGHT IRON WORK, and invite opportunities for estimating upon plans and specifications for
IRON FRONTS, ROOFS,
COLUMNS, GIRDERS,
STAIRS, LINTELS, &C., &C.,
believing that their experience in this line, together with their increased facilities for executing orders to any extent, affords advantages that cannot be excelled.
Additions are constantly being made to their already extensive variety of
ORNAMENTAL IRON WORK,
for Parks, Lawns and Gardens,
including
FOUNTAINS, VASES, SETTEES, CHAIRS,
SUMMER-HOUSES, ARBORS,
LIONS, EAGLES, DOGS, DEER,
FOXES, WILD BOARS, &c., &c.
STABLE FURNITURE, STALL PARTITIONS, HAY RACKS AND MANGERS,
cleanly and indestructible.
IRON BEADSTEADS,
of superior quality, for PRIVATE HOUSES, SEMINARIES, HOSPITALS and PRISONS.
CHILDREN'S CRIBS,
in imitation of Bamboo, very light, neat and strong.
J., F., K. & CO. give particular attention to the fitting up of CONSERVATORIES, GREEN HOUSES and GRAPERIES, and to warming them with hot water.
JANES, FOWLER, KIRTLAND & CO.,
No. 356 Broadway, New-York.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES sent by mail.

AMERICAN SHEET-IRON—OF SUPERIOR quality, and at low prices, for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mt. Hope Cut Nails, &c.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

## PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

COAL OIL.—CANNEL COAL LANDS FOR SALE. —A tract of 3,000 acres of very superior Coal Lands, situated on a tributary of the Kanawha River, Va. The navigation of the streams all the way from the Ohio River to the tract is as uninterrupted and available at all times as is the Ohio River. This tract is one of surpassing richness, nearly the whole is underlaid by a seam of CANNEL COAL, ascertained to be four feet in thickness, and of the finest quality either for the manufacture of kerosene oil or for burning. Also a seam of BITUMINOUS COAL, of equal extent and richness. The whole tract is easily accessible by water, and is most conveniently situated for mining, delivering and carrying away the coal; also for manufacturing oil on the premises—lying directly upon a good navigable river. Every inducement and facility is here presented for the formation of companies to engage in the manufacture of oil, and for mining the coal. For further particulars, apply to FRANCIS MORGAN, No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

MINERAL OIL.—WARRANTED AS PERFECT A coal oil as any other in market for durability, brilliancy in burning, and all the qualities that make a first rate article. This will be sold lower than usual prices. Barrels, 40 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

## GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

A TRUTH.

"It is nothing to gain popularity, but it is rarely that men retain it. Like money, 'come easy, go easy,' popularity is a tender affair, and requires careful nursing to keep it alive. Especially is this observable in mercantile affairs. If the reputation, which is but another phrase for popularity, be won by actual merit, it is lasting. Mr. THOMAS R. AGNEW, the well-known importer, grocer, flour and tea-dealer, No. 269 Greenwich and 89 Murray-st., has,
by his straightforward course,
the fairness of his prices,
and the excellence of his stock
secured a reputation which will be lasting.
With a capital of $50,000,
he can defy competition, and afford to sell, at either wholesale or retail, at prices to suit everybody. Give him a call and be satisfied with the truth of our assertions."—*New-York Atlas.*

## COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm of
ATHERTON, FAURE & CO.,
for the importation and the selling on commission of all kinds of staple dry goods. No. 6 College-place.
H. L. ATHERTON,
J. B. FAURE,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1859. J. C. WALKINSHAW.

## LECTURES.

HON. HENRY J. RAYMOND
Will deliver the next LECTURE in the course before the
MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION,
On THURSDAY EVENING, 8th inst., at 8 o'clock, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place.
Subject—"THE LATE WAR IN EUROPE."
Tickets, 25 cents; to be had at the desk and downtown office of the Library and at the door on the evening of the Lecture. DAVID H. GILDERSLEEVE,
Chairman Lecture Committee.

WM. H. FRY, Esq., will deliver the next Lecture on the 15th inst. Subject—*The City of New-York.*

CAPT. HENRY CLAY PATE, OF VIRGINIA (formerly of Kansas,) will lecture at the Peter Cooper Institute on
WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 7.
Subject—"*John Brown in Kansas, and Old Brown in Virginia.*"
The lecture will consist of a personal description of Capt. Brown in Kansas in 1856, and in the Charlestown Jail on the 21st ult., between the speaker and Brown; the battle of Black Jack, wherein Capt. Pate was taken prisoner; amusing incidents of the Kansas excitement, Harper's Ferry affairs, and the utterance of Union sentiments.
Tickets 25 cents. To be had at No. 13 Cooper Institute and at the door.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8.

LECTURES FOR LADIES AT THE SPINGler Institute, by Prof. HENRY B. SMITH, D. D., of the Union Theological Seminary. The small chapel of the Institution on 5th-av., corner of 34th-st., being completely crowded at these lectures, and there being no suitable room at present in the edifice capable of accommodating the audience, it has become necessary, until other arrangements can be made, to occupy on these occasions, the larger chapel on Union-square. The next lecture will be given there on WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock. GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

MECHANICS' SOCIETY LECTURES.—First of the course by Rev. R. BETHUNE. Subject—*Transmission of knowledge*, on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 5, at 8 o'clock, at the Society's Rooms, No. 472 Broadway.

## MUSICAL.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS
Removed to No. 203 Broadway.
Alexandre Organs, (patented in the United States,) for Drawing-rooms, Churches, Chapels and Schools.
SOLE MEDAL OF HONOR AT THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1855.
This magnificent instrument, which the brilliant performances of
THALBERG, MLLE. WELLIS,
have rendered as popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both Continents—Gottschalk, Liszt, Rossini, Meyerbeer, &c., &c. Prices at the Depôt:
$45, $50, $160, $185, $235, $260, $300, $320, $375, $400.
A descriptive circular sent to any address on application to BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr.,
No. 203 Broadway.
Importers of Busson's Accordeons, Violins, Violin Strings, &c., &c. Just Published: A Complete Instructor for the Alexandre Organ.

WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT IN GRAND PIANOS.
STEINWAY & SONS invite artists and the public in general to call and examine their newly-invented OVERSTRING GRAND PIANO, which, for power and quality of tone, is pronounced superior to any other grand piano by all who have examined it, among whom are the best musical judges of the country, such as R. GOLDBECK, TH. HAGEN, (Ed. of the *Musical Review*,) U. C. HILL, W. A. KING, W. MASON, C. TIMM, H. WOLLENHAUPT, A. H. WOOD, O. SAAR, and many others. STEINWAY & SONS,
Manufacturers, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years,
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges.
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

JOHN B. DUNHAM,
ESTABLISHED IN 1834,
Manufacturer of
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES,
Manufactory and Warerooms,
Nos. 75 to 85 East 13th-st.,
near Broadway, New-York.
Purchasers may rely upon these instruments. They are warranted for five years, and the prices moderate.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE,
OR THE VIOLIN PIANO,
"The best Piano existing."
Recommended by Thalberg, Gottschalk, Fry, Strakosch, and others.
Manufactured by the DRIGGS PIANO COMPANY,
Warerooms at the Music store of WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway, one block above the St. Nicholas.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
HAINES BROTHERS
PIANO FORTES
For sale low at their new warerooms No. 628 Broadway, (next door to Laura Keene's Theatre.) Pianos to rent.

BIBLE-HOUSE PIANO WAREROOMS.
Improved new scale 7-octaves, at $200, $250 and $300.
T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible House, Astor-place.

$150.—AN ELEGANT SEVEN-OCTAVE ROSEwood piano-forte, beautifully finished, with round corners, full iron plate, rich brilliant tone, best City makers, one year in use, cost $300; is as good as new, perfect in every way, and warranted; price, $150; an unparalleled bargain. Apply in the furniture-packing establishment in 6th-av., five doors from 40th-st., after 7½ A. M., for two days.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES—Constructed with all the improvements conducive to superiority of tone, touch and durability, and to any required style of furniture. An extensive assortment always on sale at their Warerooms and Office, No. 423 Broome-st.; also at their Depôt, No. 22 Cortlandt-st.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers No. 99 Prince-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for 3 years.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS OF SUPERIOR quality, new and second-hand, for sale or to rent, at reduced prices. Rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for Pianos and Melodeons, at No. 333 Broadway. HORACE WATERS, Agent.

ALBERT WEBER, PIANO-FORTE MANufacturer, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal. The best assortment of Pianos, warranted for 3 years, at the lowest prices. Call and examine before purchasing.

V. F. HARRISON, PIANO-FORTE MANufacturer, No. 357 Canal-st., offers a fine stock of his celebrated instruments, fully warranted, at low prices.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

A compound of Cocoa-nut Oil, &c., for dressing the Hair. For efficacy and agreeableness, it is without an equal.

*It prevents the hair from falling off.*
*It promotes its healthy and vigorous growth.*
*It is not greasy or sticky.*
*It leaves no disagreeable odor.*
*It softens the hair when hard and dry.*
*It soothes the irritated scalp skin.*
*It affords the richest lustre.*
*It remains longest in effect.*
*It costs fifty cents for a half pint bottle.*
BURNETT'S COCOAINE.
BURNETT'S COCOAINE.
BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

TESTIMONIAL.
BOSTON, July 19, 1857.
MESSRS. J. BURNETT & Co.: I cannot refuse to state the salutary effect in my own aggravated case, of your excellent Hair-Oil—(Cocoaine.)
For many months my hair has been falling off, until I was fearful of losing it entirely. The skin upon my head became gradually more and more inflamed, so that I could not touch it without pain. This irritated condition I attributed to the use of various advertised hair washes, which I have since been told contain camphene spirit.
By the advice of my physician, to whom you had shown your process of purifying the Oil, I commenced its use the last week in June. The first application allayed the itching and irritation; in three or four days the redness and tenderness disappeared—the hair ceased to fall, and I have now a thick growth of new hair. I trust that others similarly afflicted, will be induced to try the same remedy. Yours very truly,
SUSAN R. POPE,
BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

A single application renders the hair (no matter how stiff and dry) soft and glossy for several days. It is conceded by all who have used it to be *the best and cheapest Hair Dressing in the World.*
Prepared by JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Boston, and for sale by dealers generally at 50 cents a bottle.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. J. PIRSSON, No. 5, Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

BASKETS! BASKETS!
All kinds of French and German fancy Baskets; also, ladies' fancy Work-stands, for sale low by BOSLER & DREYER, Nos. 90 and 92 Maiden-lane.

WILLOWS! WILLOWS!
All kinds of French, Belgian and German Willows just received, and for sale at low prices, by BOSLER & DREYER, Nos. 90 and 92 Maiden-lane.

RARE CHANCE FOR DRUGGISTS AND CONFECTIONERS.—Several pounds of most beautiful Vanilla, just brought in by a gentleman, are deposited for sale at FREUND & GROSSINER'S, No. 170 Water-st. The price is very low.

FOR SALE—A PRIVATE BILLIARD TABLE, IN perfect order. Apply at No. 15 Laight-st.

## FURNITURE.

BEST EXTENSION TABLES.
NEW IMPROVEMENT.
WM. HEERDT, Manufacturer,
No. 159 Wooster-st.,
Between Prince and Houston sts., New-York.
A large assortment of oak, walnut, mahogany, and other tables always on hand.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at $25 and upwards; also, mattresses and palliasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.,
four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—FIRST-CLASS grained and ornamental; acknowledged superior in style and finish to any made in this country. Mattresses bedding, &c. J. W. FISHER & CO., 625 Broadway.

FOR SALE, CHEAP.—TWO GOOD, NEARLY new mahogany desks, fit for use in a law office. Also, a book-case. Inquire at the *Times* Office.

## AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.
TO-NIGHT, MONDAY, Dec. 5,
There will be
NO PERFORMANCE,
The author of the new Drama having required special rehearsals of the new machinery and scenery; therefore to-morrow,
TUESDAY, DEC. 6,
Will be the
FIRST NIGHT
OF
A NEW PLAY,
IN FIVE ACTS,
BY
DION BOURCICAULT, Esq.,
The author of many popular Dramatic Works.
NEW SCENERY,
APPROPRIATE COSTUMES.
Mr. BOURCICAULT
As Wah-no-tee,
A Lepan Indian Chief.
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON
As
ZOE,
The Octoroon.
Mr. JEFFERSON as Salem Scudder, the Yankee overseer.
Mr. JOHNSTON as McClosky, the "piece of Connecticut hardware."
Mr. JAMIESON (his first appearance in New-York for many years) as Pete, the Old Slave.
Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT as George Peyton.
Mr. G. HOLLAND as Sunnyside, the Planter.
Mr. PEARSON as Ratts, mate of the Magnolia steamer.
Mrs. ALLEN as Dora Sunnyside, a Southern belle.
On TUESDAY, Dec. 6, 1859,
Will be produced
A new play, in five acts,
Illustrative of
AMERICAN CHARACTER,
AMERICAN SCENES,
AND
SOUTHERN HOMES,
Called
THE OCTOROON;
OR,
LIFE IN LOUISIANA.
The scene is laid in the Delta of the Mississippi River, on the plantation of Terrebonne, belonging to Madam Peyton, widow of the late Judge.
The time—The present Winter.
N. B.—The Octoroon is a Southern name, given to the "eighth blood"—being the child of a quadroon by a white.

CHARACTERS.
Mrs. Peyton, of Terrebonne Plantation, in the Attakapas, widow of the late Judge Peyton.....Mrs. Blake
George Peyton, her nephew, educated in Europe, and just returned home.....Mr. A. H. Davenport
Jacob McCloskey, formerly overseer of Terrebonne, but now owner of one-half of the estate.....Mr. T. B. Johnston
Salem Scudder, a Yankee from Massachusetts, now overseer of Terrebonne, great on improvements and inventions, once a photographic operator, and been a little of everything generally.....Mr. J. Jefferson
Pete, an "ole uncle," once the late Judge's body servant, but now "too ole to work, massa".....Mr. G. Jamieson
(His first appearance in New-York for many years.)
Zoe, an Octoroon girl, free the natural child of the late Judge by a Quadroon slave.....Miss Agnes Robertson
Sunnyside, a planter, neighbor and old friend of the Peytons.....Mr. G. Holland
Dora Sunnyside, his only daughter and heiress, a Southern Belle.....Mrs. J. H. Allen
Lafourche, a rich Planter.....Mr. Stoddart
Wah-no-tee, an Indian Chief of the Lepan tribe.....Mr. D. Bourcicault
Paul, a yellow boy, a favorite of the late Judge's, and so allowed to do much as he likes.....Miss Barrie
Ratts, Mate of the Magnolia steamer.....Mr. H. Pearson
Col. Poindexter, an Auctioneer and slave-salesman.....Mr. Russell
Jules Thibodeaux, a young Creole Planter.....Miss H. Secor
Coilton, an Overseer.....Mr. Peck
Jackson, a Planter.....Mr. Tree
Claiborne, the auctioneer's clerk.....Mr. Poniel
Grace, a yellow girl, a slave.....Miss Gimber
Solon, a grief boy-slave.....Mr. Styles
Dido, the cook, a slave.....Mrs. Dunn
Mrs. Claiborne.....Miss Clinton
Minnie, the quadroon slave.....Miss Walters
Planters, slaves, field-hands and ladies.
THE ARGUMENT OF THE PLAY.

Nothing extenuate, or aught set down in malice.—Shaks.

Tros, Tyriusve, mihi nullo discrimine agetur—Virgil.

SCENE OF THE FIRST ACT.
THE PLANTATION OF TERREBONNE.
A Southern home under a Southern sun—The little darkies, "dem's wus dan Skeeters"—Pete, the old servant—George Peyton just arrived home—A Paris lion in a canebrake—Madam Peyton and the patriarchal home—The good old judge—Salem Scudder's description of Zoe, the Octoroon—The two overseers—A confession—The strange relation and affection existing between Madam Peyton and her husband's natural daughter—Plantation life—Southern waste and Northern thrift—Zoe, the Octoroon—The arrival of Sunnyside and Dora—Dorn Sunnyside a portrait—George cannot understand the social position of Zoe—McCloskey arrives—The hard customer—Paul the yellow boy, and Wah-no-tee the Indian hunter—The strange affection between the savage and the boy the two companions in the swamp hunt—Paul and the Indian start across the Red Cedar Swamp for the United States mail—Border United States mail delivery—The foreclosure on Terrebonne—The plantation to be sold—The last hope of recovering the estate—The Judge's desk—McCloskey's love for the Octoroon—"I cannot marry you, but I can make you mistress of the richest estate in Louisiana"—The two overseers review the state of things—The live oak and the creeper—Two live Yankees or diamond cut diamond—Scudder's confession of his love for Zoe—McCloskey discovers the free papers of Zoe—The judgment—The dark hope—The resolve.

ACT THE SECOND.
THE LANDING ON THE ATCHAFALAYA.
THE LUMBER SHED.
Scudder returns to his old trade and takes a photograph—Paul wants his picture took—Pete brings terrible news—Zoe confirms it—George's declaration of his love—"He does not know what I am"—The "eighth blood"—McCloskey's resolve—Wah-no-tee and Paul—The apparatus at work—The daguerreotype portrait—Paul takes his own likeness, assisted by the Indian—The Savage's fear for the machine—Thinks it a deadly weapon—Paul sits for his portrait—The attack—The murder—The letter and the flight—"Terrebonne will be sold and Zoe will be mine"—The revenge of the Indian and his grief for Paul.

ACT THE THIRD.
THE PARLOR AND HALL AT TERREBONNE.
Preparations for the sale—McCloskey claims the pound of flesh—The slaves are to be sold—Pete on the stump—His address to his "cullurd brudders"—Darkie enthusiasm.
THE SLAVE SALE.
Ratts, the mate of the Magnolia—Grace, the yellow girl, and her children—"Buy me, mas'r?"—Pete on the stand; his indignation at going cheap. No. 4—The Octoroon girl Zoe—Consternation of the slaves—McCloskey bids—The assault by George—Bowie-knives and revolvers—Dora's revenge on Zoe, who has taken away her lover—The sale of the Octoroon.

ACT THE FOURTH.
THE BOILER ROOM OF THE MAGNOLIA.
THE LANDING AND THE WOODPILE.
Roll on the cotton bales—Take her guards under—She is freighted down into the solid mud, and can't float—No matter, "Wood up; hang on to the safety-valve; she'll crawl off on her paddles"—Alarm!—the Indian comes—Wah-no-tee, the murderer of Paul—Seizure of the savage—Popular fury—Lynch him! Lynch him!—Scudder protects him—Paul's grave discovered, and the missing mail-bags brought to light—Evidence strong.
THE LYNCH TRIAL.
Counselor Scudder defends the Indian—Scudder on Lynch—A new witness arrives very unexpectedly—An alteration of the entertainments for that evening—Scudder on McCloskey—Improved and corrected edition—McCloskey in a fix—The verdict and the seizure of the Prisoner—McCloskey's escape.
THE SHED ON FIRE.
Cut the ropes—Back her out—Clear away—The criminal away—His Indian destiny pursues him.
THE DESTRUCTION OF THE STEAMER MAGNOLIA BY FIRE.
The vessel swings in the stream a prey to the flames.

ACT THE FIFTH.
SCENE FIRST—THE NEGRO QUARTER—NIGHT.
Zoe seeks her old nurse, Dido—the old Obi Doctress—The drink that cures the red fever—The night after the sale—Life is so beautiful to one so young.
SCENE SECOND—THE CANE BRAKE—SUNRISE.
McCloskey out of danger—His flight through the swamps—His escape—The dusky shadow of death behind him—The Indian on the war-path—The pursuit—The human bloodhound.
SCENE THIRD—THE RED CEDAR SWAMP.
Scudder and Pete on their road home—The Alarm—What's that in the bushes, "a bar or a runaway nigger"—The man-hunt—The wolf run down at last—The Indian and his victim—Save me from the scalping-knife of the savage—Judge Scudder's revision of the Lynch verdict—His decision—Pete's petition—Scudder relents—His protection of the white man.
SCENE FO

# JOHN BROWN.

## PASSAGE OF HIS REMAINS EASTWARD.

## Demonstrations of Sympathy.

## SERVICES IN THIS CITY.

### AFFAIRS AT CHARLESTOWN.

CHARLESTOWN, Va., Sunday, Dec. 4.

Six Companies of the Richmond and Wheeling military have been ordered home, and about one-fourth of the members of the other Companies have obtained furloughs for ten days, to return before the 16th, to attend the other executions. A military force will thus be kept up, and martial law be inforced throughout the county. The excitement has greatly abated, though there is a great feeling of insecurity in the rural districts. The weather is cold and wet, and the military are suffering greatly on picket guard and in their uncomforteble quarters.

### THE REMAINS OF JOHN BROWN.

THEIR PASSAGE THROUGH PHILADELPHIA.

*From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, Dec. 3.*

The mortal remains of JOHN BROWN passed through this city, this afternoon, on their way from Charlestown, Va., to Essex County, New-York, where they will be interred, as we understand.

The remains were in charge of the widow of BROWN, who was accompanied by Messrs. HECTOR TINDALL and MILNER MCKIM, of this city, who had gone South with Mrs. BROWN.

The train by which the body arrived, came in from Baltimore at Broad and Prime streets, at 20 minutes of 1 o'clock. For half an hour previous there had been quite a crowd of colored persons, and a few white sympathisers in waiting, who, mingling with the usual crowd of carriage and omnibus drivers, baggage smashers, &c., who collect about the station at Broad and Prime streets, made quite a concourse of people.

A Reception Committee, headed by Rev. Dr. FURNESS, was in attendance to receive Mrs. BROWN and party at the station.

A large police force was also detailed for service, and the Mayor and Chief of Police were present on the arrival of the train.

When the train came in, Mrs. BROWN, with two ladies who were with her, left the cars and passed down Washington-street, leaning on the arm of Mr. TINDALL. At Eleventh-street they took a city railway car and passed up to Arch-street. Mrs. BROWN will remain in this city until to-morrow, at the house of a friend.

Mrs. BROWN is quite an aged lady, stout and firm in demeanor. She was dressed in mourning.

In order to avoid the crowd, the body remained in the baggage car until a quarter past one o'clock, when it was taken out, the depôt having been previously cleared of all persons except policemen, reporters, and persons connected with the Railroad Company. The body was in a box, which was covered with a blanket or coarse cloth. A fur robe was lashed upon the top.

A double line was formed by the policemen, and the box was carried by other officers to an old wagon, covered with canvas, and drawn by an old bay horse, which was in waiting in the yard of the depôt, on the south side of the building. Into this wagon several policemen got, and the wagon was driven out of the gate upon Broad-street.

These arrangements were not made with as much secrecy as was intended, for the boys who clambered upon the fence or peeped in through its interstices reported progress to the persons who were upon the outside, and by the time the wagon was driven out, there was an immense crowd, which was composed principally of colored people.

The appearance of the vehicle with the body of BROWN was greeted by loud cries, and the crowd made chase after the wagon. There were three or four carriages, filled by colored persons, in the rear of the wagon, but they had difficulty in keeping up with the wagon, which was driven as rapidly as the horse could travel.

The crowd, or at least as many of them as could keep up, followed the wagon to Walnut-street wharf, while the women and the short-breathed among the men were compelled to lag behind, leaving a straggling mass to line the streets from the depôt, at Broad and Washington streets, to Walnut-street wharf. The places of those who fell off were supplied by newcomers, while at Walnut-street wharf there was a very large gathering.

As the crowd ran along past the factories on Washington-street, the girls and men employed in them gathered at the doors and windows and shouted and screamed as the colored troop flocked along.

We understand that the remains of BROWN will not go direct to their final resting-place. We were informed of this fact by a gentleman who was authorized to speak; but he declined to say where their first stopping-place would be.

### THE REMAINS IN NEW-YORK.

The remains of JOHN BROWN arrived in this City at 6½ o'clock on Saturday evening, by way of the Camden and Amboy route, from Philadelphia. The body was accompanied by one of the sons of the deceased, by whom it was taken in charge at Philadelphia. Mrs. BROWN arrived by the New-Jersey Railroad at 8½ o'clock P. M., and crossed the ferry in a close carriage. She was met at the depôt by several friends, by whom it had been arranged that she should spend the night in this City, in order that she might obtain the necessary repose before resuming her journey. The large crowd of curious spectators who thronged the depôts at Baltimore and Philadelphia, to obtain a view of the remains, rendered it necessary to observe some secrecy in their movements after arriving in this City. The body was accordingly kept at the steamboat landing until 2 o'clock in the morning, (Sunday,) when it was quietly conveyed to an undertaker at No. 163 Bowery. Here it remained until 5 o'clock this morning, when it was removed to the Railroad Depôt in Warren-street, and went forward by the early express train, Mrs. BROWN and her son accompanying it. During yesterday afternoon, the place where the body had been temporarily deposited became known, and a crowd of persons gathered about the premises and endeavored to gain admittance to view the body. At one time it was feared that violence would be used to force open the gate which leads to the rear of the building. The Police, however, dispersed them. Afterwards several persons were admitted to the room, the lid of the coffin was removed, exposing to view the face and breast. The features would have been instantly recognized as those of JOHN BROWN by any one who had seen his photograph. They were not in the least distorted, and wore a calm expression as of one asleep. The lids were closed naturally, and there was a slight bruise perceptible on the side of the right eye. The body was dressed in the clothes in which it was executed.

No demonstrations of any kind took place in the city with reference to the arrival or departure of the body, although it had been rumored that the remains would be conveyed to the Church of the Puritans, (Dr. CHEEVER'S,) where funeral ceremonies would be performed. A strong desire for such a demonstration in this City was expressed by many, but the movement was decided to be impracticable under the circumstances, beside being in opposition to the plainly expressed wishes of deceased, concerning the disposition of his body. Arrangements are made for the funeral rites upon the arrival of the remains at North Elba.

### DEMONSTRATIONS IN THIS CITY.

SERMON BY REV. DR. CHAPIN.

Rev. Dr. E. H. CHAPIN preached an eloquent sermon yesterday morning on the "The Misconception of Religion," from John iv, 15:

"The woman saith unto him, Sir, give me this water, that I thirst not, neither come hither to draw."

He exposed and denounced the mistaken ideas that mere ceremonial worship, as something separate and distinct from practical morality in everyday life, constituted true religion; that its chief end was comfort and happiness merely; or that it bade us or permitted us to despise physical laws. At the close of the discourse, in support of the proposition that by his constitution man found nothing abhorrent in religion, and that it was only repulsive to him in some of the forms which misinterpretation caused it to assume, Dr. CHAPIN made some allusion to the event which during the last week had so exercised the minds of his hearers in common with the whole community. Men always, he said, in their hearts, sympathized with the right. In communities it would be found that the sympathies always flowed in the right direction, however the silence of some or the spoken words of others might indicate that it was otherwise. The Good Book told us that there was a time to speak and a time to keep silence. He remembered that, when he was returning from Europe, a great storm arose, and while the ship was in the gale, the captain said very little. Sometimes there were tempests gathered about the Ship of State, in the midst of which it was better to keep silence than to speak. There was one class of men which thought that if a man did not sympathize with a deed, he condemned the motives of those who committed it. There was another class which deemed that all sympathy with heroism was sympathy with bloodshed and disorder. Both were false notions. The great heart of this community, North and South, and everywhere throughout the length and breadth of the land, while it sympathized with the heroism, earnestness and manhood of that act—of course, all knew what he alluded to—had no corresponding feeling for the act itself, or for the bloodshed and riot which accompanied it. But though for the deed there could be no sentiment of approval in the consciences of men, yet when the body of the wrong-doer dropped, all feelings of hate for him dropped with it, and all must admire his sincerity and courage. In this connection, also, Dr. CHAPIN took occasion to pay a beautiful tribute to WASHINGTON IRVING. A very different man from the one he had just spoken of had called forth the sympathy of the community. Why, he asked, did we sympathize with this calm, serene, quiet life, unconnected with public affairs, except in one or two instances, throughout its whole course? Here there was nothing to stir up party feelings and prejudices, sectional strife or political hatred. We sympathize with it—first, because it was a great thing to live out a quiet life like this; and, secondly, because it was a great thing for a man to touch the intellectual character of a people and lift it up. It was a great thing to exhibit to one's fellow man such exquisite pictures of humanity as "The Wife," and the "Widow's Son." It was a great thing for a heart and a life to make a Sunnyside in the bosoms of men, as he had done, and the interest which we felt in contemplating such a life was another testimony to the truth that our sympathies were with the good and with Christ.

The congregation which listened to Dr. CHAPIN'S discourse was not exceedingly large,—it was such a stormy day,—but it was evidently very much interested in what he said.

REV. ANTOINETTE BROWN ON JOHN BROWN.

Goldbeck's Musical Hall in Broadway was filled with an audience of nearly two hundred persons last evening, it being advertised that Rev. ANTOINETTE BROWN BLACKWELL would preach on "Old JOHN BROWN." The text was in Hebrews xiii., 3: "Remember them that are in bonds as bound with them." JOHN BROWN, said the reverend lady, was a martyr to his great unselfishness. It was because he had obeyed the Scriptures that he had been sacrificed. It cost something in this Nineteenth Century to obey certain commandments. His sacrifices proved the sincerity of his professions. He and his sons had dedicated their lives to the slaves—nor had they been thrown away. How little could they realize a noble disinterestedness who said that the murdering of his sons had made BROWN insane. Not even BROWN or his wife would confess his insanity even to save his life. Such ruinous imprudence as that of JOHN BROWN had always been denounced since they said of Christ, "He hath a devil and is mad." He was not revengeful, and his enemies were obliged to acknowledge it. The people of the South had said, "Let his blood be on our heads," and that self-invoked curse would be fulfilled to the uttermost. Gov. WISE had put a laurel wreath on BROWN'S head with one hand, and a halter round his neck with the other. The anger of the Southern chivalry was enough to have killed BROWN when he was down, but the nerves failed the upraised arm. The Southern Press had represented BROWN'S bravery, his humanity, his Christianity, his forbearance, his fortitude under the sentence of death, and when dread doom was pronounced he said like one of old, "Father forgive them, for they know not what they do." What was the military preparation of the South but a "fleeing when no man pursueth." If the execution could lead the South to believe that the "irrepressible conflict" had begun, and that Slavery must be ultimately abolished, the result would be sufficient. She did not yet despair of a peaceful emancipation. With or without the sword, Anti-Slavery would triumph. The John Browns would soon be as numerous as the John Smiths. She trusted that the future heroes would see that JOHN BROWN'S carnal weapons were not his strongest armor. There was a divinity in us which would triumph with its own weapons. The holy and irreproachable end would loom up through mistaken means. What had caused the homage to the felon but his great unselfishness? If the spirit of homage would but take in his principle, Slavery would be abolished. As she would feed the starving man before converting him, she would free the slave before attempting spiritual teaching. The only hope of the slave was in the quickening of the spirit of unselfishness. The first work lay with ourselves, in casting out prejudice. Were the people of the North equal to the responsibilities of their position?

SERVICES AT THE CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.

Dr. CHEEVER preached last night in the Church of the Puritans, on the character of JOHN BROWN and the "iniquity" of Slavery. The assemblage was not large enough to fill the edifice by at least one-fourth. In his opening prayer Dr. CHEEVER besought God to cast down all human constitutions or laws that denied, rejected or opposed His blessed word, and to inspire the people of this nation with the spirit of prayer, as He did the Apostles, who, under all circumstances, obeyed God rather than man, whenever man's law went against God's law; for, if it were so, the wicked laws that now disgraced our statute-books would be obliterated. He prayed God that His word should be protected against "the great iniquity" which had now produced such strife and anger and wrath and discord among us; that he would show himself against the prevalent blasphemy and impiety against his laws, that we might see the deliverance of those that are enslaved, and thus the removal and prevention of all those direful woes and miseries that must result from the indulgence of this sin; that after the fearful tragedy that had taken place during the past week—after this mournful crime committed under the so-called law, the people's hearts would be touched, and that they would be seen everywhere approaching the Word of God to ask what is his judgment in regard to this tragedy and the iniquity for the sake of sustaining which such violence had been enacted.

In the course of his sermon, Dr. CHEEVER briefly traced the ancestry of BROWN, dealt largely and with characteristic emphasis on the "iniquity" of Slavery, and said that in this, the third century after the *Mayflower* had landed, a lineal descendant of PETER BROWN, (who was himself a passenger in the *Mayflower*, and who was one of those few men who laid the foundation of a state of freedom among men on allegiance to God,) rose up and was publicly hanged for carrying into effect the principles of that *Mayflower* compact, that covenant of obedience to just and equal laws, and obedience to God and His word as supreme, and disobedience to man's authority, if requiring aught that God has in His law forbidden. He challenged the whole world and the whole world's history to show so awful a record of depravity.

BROWN he described as a man of the most prayerful and Christian tendencies, and as an instrument whom God had chosen, as prepared, beyond doubt, to hasten the day when the sin of Slavery should be annihilated. In closing his address, he stated as a fact, that one of the newspapers in this City had given indubitable evidence of an intention on the part of some to resort to personal violence against all Anti-Slavery preaching, and, by way of proof, drew from his vest-pocket a crumpled and irrecognizable printed scrap, which he held up to the gaze of the audience. In his concluding prayer, he supplicated the kind mercies of Providence for BROWN'S wife and family.

PEOPLE'S MEETING IN THE BOWERY—INSURRECTIONS DISCUSSED.

There was a full attendance at the Peoples' Meeting, No. 195 Bowery, yesterday—it being understood that the late attempt at Harper's Ferry would form the staple of discussion. Dr. SHEPHERD was called to preside, and the principal speakers were Dr. SNODGRASS, E. J. TUCKER, Mr. PINGE, and Rev. Mr. HATCH Upon the subject of the right of the slaves to their freedom, there was little difference of opinion expressed by the various speakers, but there was much diversity of sentiment as to the right means of securing it. All other means failing, the abstract right of revolution or insurrection was conceded to them to the same extent that it was the right of our revolutionary fathers to strike for their freedom; but it was also acknowledged that such an attempt should be regarded as criminal until all other peaceful means had been exhausted, and that even then it could not be justified in the absence of a reasonable prospect of success. The attempt of JOHN BROWN was generally spoken of as one of misguided philanthropy, but all agreed the truthful and heroic qualities displayed by him demonstrated that he was animated by the noblest impulses of the human heart in his efforts to free the slaves, and that posterity would award him a place among the friends of freedom, by the side of KOSCIUSKO, LAFAYETTE and WASHINGTON.

### EXPRESSIONS OF SYMPATHY.

PRAYERS FOR JOHN BROWN AT MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, Saturday, Dec. 3.

A meeting took place at Bonaventure Hall in this city yesterday forenoon, to offer up prayers in behalf of JOHN BROWN. The meeting was numerously attended, mostly by colored people. A sermon was then preached by Rev. A. T. WOOD, a colored clergyman, after which a collection was taken up for the benefit of BROWN'S family.

Another meeting was also held at the same place last night, at which speeches were made by Dr. HOWE, of Boston, and others. A resolution was passed expressing sympathy for the family of JOHN BROWN.

MASS MEETING AT CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Friday, Dec. 2.

A meeting was held here to-night in commemoration of the execution of JOHN BROWN. Over 500 people were present. Able addresses were made by D. R. Tilden, R. P. Spaulding, C. H. Langston, A. G. Riddle and Revs. Messrs. J. C. White, W. H. Brewster Crooks and J. H. W. Toohey Strong. Resolutions were adopted, and the addresses were able. The hall was dressed in mourning.

LARGE MEETING AT ROCHESTER.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Saturday, Dec. 3.

A large meeting was held at Corinthian Hall last evening, to signalize the execution of JOHN BROWN. ABRAM PRYNE and PARKER PILLSBURY delivered addresses, which were listened to with profound interest.

### BROWN'S LAST CONVERSATIONS.

The Charlestown correspondent of the Baltimore *Exchange* says:

"A few days since JOHN MOORE, Esq., a very wealthy and estimable gentleman, visited BROWN. Shortly after entering, BROWN introduced the subject of Slavery, but Mr. MOORE told him that he had no disposition to discuss it. BROWN asked him how many slaves he owned, when Mr. M. replied he did not know the number, but he was sure he had one, a woman 80 years of age, whose eyesight, he was sorry to say, had failed. He had a few days before given an eminent physician $100 for operating on them, and if it was possible to restore her sight he would give $5,000. BROWN asked him what he would take for the old servant, when Mr. MOORE replied that all the Abolitionists in the North were too poor to buy her. The conversation here ended.

BROWN, in conversation with the jailor, said that if he did not see his wife before he was executed, he would like to express his desires relative to the disposition of his body. Gov. WISE has assured him that it would be at the disposal of his friends, and accordingly the jailor was requested to say to Mrs. BROWN, or whoever came for it, that he did not desire to have it removed North, but wanted it placed upon a pyre and burnt, and the ashes urned. He also requested that the bodies of his sons, who were killed at the Ferry, might be disinterred and disposed of in the same manner. The last part of the request could not have been complied with, as the physicians of Winchester had used their bodies in the dissecting-room.

Yesterday morning (Dec. 1) BROWN was more than ordinarily cheerful. The jailor remarked that he hoped his fine flow of spirits would continue on to-day. BROWN replied that he "knew the community expected that he would show fear, but they would find themselves disappointed. They did not understand the quality of material of which he was made. After this remark, he took a hearty laugh.

### ANOTHER LETTER FROM JOHN BROWN.

At a meeting of sympathy held at Cleveland on Friday the following letter to Judge TILDEN, from JOHN BROWN, was read by Judge SPALDING:

CHARLESTOWN, Jefferson County, Va., Monday, Nov. 28, 1859.

Hon. D. R. TILDEN—*My Dear Sir:* Your *most kind and comforting* letter of the 23d inst. is received.

I have no language to express the feelings of gratitude and obligation I am under for your kind interest in my behalf ever since my disaster.

The great bulk of mankind estimated each other's actions *and motives* by the measure of success or *otherwise* that attends them through life. By that rule I have been one of the *worst* and one of the *best* of men. *I do* not claim to have been one of the *latter*; and I leave it to an impartial tribunal to decide whether the world has been the *worse* or the better for my *living* and *dying* in it. My present great anxiety is to get as near in readiness for a different field of action as I well *can*. Since being in a good measure *relieved from the fear* that my poor *broken-hearted wife and children* would come to immediate want. May God reward, *a thousand fold*, all the kind efforts made in their behalf. I have enjoyed *remarkable cheerfulness and composure of mind* ever since my confinement; and it is a great comfort to *feel assured* that *I am permitted* to die (*for a cause*) not *merely* to pay the debt of nature (as all must.) I feel myself to be *most* unworthy of *so great* distinction. The particular manner of dying *assigned* to me, gives me but very little *uneasiness*. I wish I had the time and the ability to give you (my dear friend) some little idea of what is *daily and I might almost say hourly*, passing within my *prison walls*; and could my friends but witness only a few of those scenes just as they occur, I think they would feel very well reconciled to my being here *just what I am and just as I am*. My *whole* life *before* had not afforded me one-half the opportunity to plead *for the right*. *In this* also *I find* much to reconcile me to both my present condition and my immediate prospect. I may be *very insane*, (and *I am so*, if insane at all.) But if that be so, *insanity* is like a very pleasant dream to me. I am not in the least degree conscious of my *ravings*; of my fears; or of any terrible visions whatever; but *fancy* myself entirely composed; and that my *sleep, in particular*, is as sweet as that of a healthy, joyous little infant. I pray God that he will grant me a continuance of the same calm, but delightful, *dream*, until I come to know of those realities which "eyes have not seen, and which ears have not heard." I have scarce realized that I am in prison, or in irons, at all. I certainly think I was never more cheerful in my life. I intend to take the liberty of sending by express, to your care, some trifling articles for those of my family who may be in Ohio, which you can hand to my brother JEREMIAH, when you may see him, together with $15 I have asked him to advance to them. Please excuse me so often troubling you with my letters, or any of my matters. Please also remember me *most kindly* to Mr. GRISWOLD, and to all others who love their neighbors. I write JEREMIAH to your care. Your friend, in truth,

JOHN BROWN.

At the suggestion of one of the audience, tee original letter was handed around that each might see the old man's handwriting.

In the course of his remarks, Judge TILDEN said: "I was talking with FRANK WADE last night about this Virginia army of Gov. WISE that was take the Capitol and seize all the public documents, as that worthy has threatened to do. He (WADE) said he thought the best way to crush the army would be to *drive a drove of cows upon them.*"

### ANOTHER LETTER FROM CAPTAIN COOK.

The Cleveland *Leader* publishes the following letter from COOK, addressed to Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES SELLERS, of that city:

CHARLESTOWN JAIL, Va., November, 16, 1859.

DEAR BROTHER AND SISTER OF MY ADOPTION: After a long interval of silence I sit me down to write to you. Not as of yore, in freedom, but a doomed man in a prison cell, wearing a prisoner's chains; as one who has heard his death sentence spoken, and whose hours of life are numbered.

Oh! you little thought when last we parted, nor no more did I, that *such* a doom was then in store for me. That he to whom your friendship and affection gave the endearing name of brother, should, ere two short years had passed, have been styled a traitor and *murderer*. Yet so it is.

One short month more and HE whom your generous hospitality welcomed to your happy home will stand upon the scaffold to take his last look of earth. Surrounded by a gaping crowd who are eager for our blood, my comrades and myself, amid their scoffs and jeers, must die. The dread of death with me is small, for I have faced it oft before, unflinching and untrembling. I only dread the mode in which it now must come, and the disgrace attendant on it. The only ties that bind me are the ties of kindred and affection. These, it is true, bring with them death's deep agony, and almost crush the spirit with their weight of woe.

Brave men have fallen in this brief, fatal struggle. Comrades who to me were brothers, companions of many a scene of danger, and many a happy hour, sleep in their bloody *grave*, with the cold earth above them. They died as they had ever lived, brave men and true. Eleven of twenty-two fell in the contest. Five more were already doomed. Another but awaits his trial to meet the same sad fate.

Those who fell, died like brave men. Those who yet remain will not shame, I trust, their comrades who are gone. We, I trust, shall calmly meet our doom untrembling and unshaken, and our souls, with no guilt of intention upon their robes, will seek a mightier Judgment Throne, where mercy is not guilt. We will appeal to that *Higher Court*, which judges of the motives which actuate and govern us.

Our days of earthly life are numbered. But beyond the grave's dark confines we shall spring to a higher, holier life amid the undying radiance of eternity. There only can the inmost heart be read—there only can we truly know each other.

Oh! oft through the long interval of silence which has past, have my thoughts wandered back to the circle of your home. The memory of your disinterested and devoted affection has dwelt with me ever as a bright beacon of the past—joy's landmark in the log-book of my life. A footprint on the shore of time on which my heart has longing gazed with love and hope. Oft in the silence which has passed have I anticipated a happy meeting and a fond reunion round your joyous hearth. And fancy's pencil these bright hopes has tinged with love's own rainbow light. But now we meet no more on this side of the river of death. But I trust that we, beyond the shadowy stream may meet amid those bright Elysian bowers where friends no more may part, and farewells are unknown. But before I go hence, I will bid you in these hasty lines, farewell—farewell forever on the shore of earth. And with these parting words, accept my love and deep affection for all your kindness to the wayward and erring brother of your adoption. Bid your father and mother, sister and brother farewell for me. Tell them, though absent, they are not forgotten; that their names are still fresh and green upon the tablet of my memory. That here, within these prison walls, I bear their image with me, and their kindness to the stranger is graven in undying letters upon his heart.

Remember me to your dear children. Kiss them for me; and with that kiss give them my love and best wishes for their earthly and eternal welfare.

And oh! when I am gone, think of me sometimes; and let your hearts cherish the name of him to whom in your love and friendship you gave the name of Brother.

And let me still, although an inmate of these prison walls, share as in days of yore in your love; and let me also through the tongue of the absent still hold converse with you in your happy home. Write to me and let me know of your welfare and your happiness. Forgive my errors, all my faults forgive, and remember me still with the same love and affection that you were wont to feel for me in by-gone days. Accept my love and best wishes for your happiness and prosperity. Good-bye, and may God be with you and bless you, is the prayer of him who here subscribes himself the brother of your adoption,

JOHN E. COOK.

P. S.—Direct to me in care of Sheriff CAMPBELL, Charlestown, Jefferson Co., Va., as all the letters are opened and read by him before I receive them.

I remain, as ever, your adopted brother,

JOHN E. COOK.

### THE AFFIDAVITS TO BROWN'S INSANITY

The following card appears in the Washington *States and Union* of Saturday:

In the absence from the city of my partner, SAMUEL CHILTON, Esq., I adopt this method of correcting the statement of the Charlestown correspondent of the Baltimore *American*, which has been extensively republished, to the effect that Mr. CHILTON had been engaged with GEORGE H. HOYT, Esq., in collecting affidavits, by which it would appear that JOHN BROWN had been insane for several years, and that as one of BROWN'S counsel Mr. CHILTON had hoped to obtain a postponement of the execution, &c. *Both statements are entirely without foundation.*

Mr. CHILTON'S agency in BROWN'S case has been confined solely to a strictly professional defence at his trial in Charlestown, and to the subsequent prosecution of a petition for a writ of error to the Court of Appeals at Richmond. So much his obligations to professional duty required him to do, and he has done no more. A. B. MAGRUDER.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

### CONDITION OF GERRIT SMITH.

*Frederick Douglas' Paper*, Dec. 2, says:

"We have before us a letter from a very intimate friend of Mr. SMITH, one who has been almost a member of his family for many years, and on whose judgment great reliance may be placed. He says that there is not a particle of truth in the story about hereditary insanity in Mr. SMITH'S family, and he thinks Mr. SMITH will recover.

We learn also that Mrs. SMITH, whose quiet, unobtrusive, but effective goodness, has endeared her to every one of the thousands who have ever come within the circle of her influence, bears up with great fortitude, and is cheerful and hopeful."

### A SYMPATHIZER WARNED FROM KENTUCKY.

The Louisville *Democrat* of Wednesday has the following incident: A man by the name of BROWN, conductor on the Lexington and Danville Railroad, happening to be in MAY'S grocery in Lexington, last week, was baatered by the proprietor on his name, and asked whether he was "any relation of Old Ossawatomie?" He replied that he was not, but took occasion to say that he indorsed his sentiments as to Slavery. There upon the bystanders put him out of the store. Shortly after he went to BEARD'S stable in Lexington, and there repeated what he had said about Slavery. On his doing so the crowd became very much excited, and told him he had better leave Lexington and the State. We are also told that he received an anonymous letter, signed "Many Citizens," warning him to leave within three days, with a threat of summary measures being used to eject him if he failed to comply. He left and went to Covington, on Saturday, where he met some of the employees of the railroad, who advised him not to stay longer in Kentucky. He has left for the West; he certainly ought not to remain in Kentucky. If Slavery is as evil as JOHN BROWN thinks it, this youth's morals might be corrupted.

## LAW REPORTS.

### DECISIONS IN ADMIRALTY.

**United States District Court, Dec. 3—Before Judge Betts.**

COLLISION—JURISDICTION—REFERENCE.

*James W. Elwell et al. vs. The Steamer Prince Albert—Philander Crosby vs. The Same.*—These were cases of collision, and were argued together. The first suit was brought by the owners of the schooner *Julia M. Hallock*, and the second one by the owner of the bark *Aura*, to recover the damages occasioned to them by a collision with the steamer *Prince Albert*, a foreign vessel, running between this port and Galway. The bark and schooner were lying at the end of Pier No. 43 East River—the bark being outside. The steamer came up to go on the Sectional Dry Dock between Piers No. 42 and No. 43, about 7 o'clock in the morning of Oct. 9, 1858, and being too late for that tide came to at the end of Pier No. 42 and ran out a line from her bow to Pier No. 41. About 9 o'clock that evening, the flood tide then running very strong, the bow-hawser parted and the steamer swung round upon the bows of the bark and the schooner, doing them some injury, notwithstanding that the steamer's anchor was dropped as soon as the line parted. The libelants claimed that the steamer was in fault in not being properly moored, as she was not close up against any dock, and was so placed that she received the full force of the flood tide on her starboard bow, instead of lying head to the tide.

The allegations of improper mooring were denied by the claimants of the steamer, and they also alleged that there would have been no collision if the schooner had not been lying with her flying jib-boom rigged out.

The cases were referred by the Court, under the rules of January last, to be tried before Kenneth G. Whie, U. S. Commissioner, who, after hearing the testimony, decided in favor of the libelants on all points.

The claimants excepted to his decision on matters of fact, and also on the ground that the Commissioner had no jurisdiction in the premises.

*Held by the Court*, that there is plainly no lack of jurisdiction in the Commissioner to hear and decide the cases, unless it be plainly established on the part of the claimants that the Court acted beyond its competency in directing the reference.

That the Court had full authority to direct the reference, whether under the January rules of this Court, or the 44th rule of the Supreme Court.

That the Court had authority to take cognizance of the causes, the Supreme Court having expressly decided that it has jurisdiction over cases of torts upon navigable waters within the body of a county, whether within or without tide waters. The case of Allen *vs.* Newberry, (21 How., p. 244,) and Maguire *vs.* Card, (ditto, p. 248,) were cases of contract, and will not be interpreted to abrogate, by implication, the previous decisions of the Supreme Court as to the jurisdiction of Courts of Admiralty in cases of torts.

That on the facts of the cases, and the law applicable to them, the decision of the Commissioner was right and must be affirmed. Decree, therefore, that the libelants recover their damages, with a reference to ascertain and compute them.

For libelants, Messrs. Benedict, Burr and Benedict: for claimants, Messrs. Van Vorst and Beardslee and Mr. Morton.

COLLISION—CONSIGNEE—PENDENCY OF ANOTHER ACTION.

*Harold Dollner et al.* vs. *John Garcia et al.*—This was an action by the owners of cargo shipped on board the schooner *Julia Francis* against the owners of the steamer *Cristoval Colon*, for the loss of the cargo by a collision between the schooner and the steamer during the night of December 21, 1856, off the Capes of Delaware. The respondents denied any negligence in the steamer, which occasioned the collision, and set up moreover that the libelants had no right to sue, being only consignees of the goods, and that a suit was previously commenced against the steamer, *in rem*, in the District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia, to recover the same damages claimed in this action.

*Held by the Court*—That the libelants, as consignees, are competent parties to maintain the action.

That the pendency of the action *in rem* in another District against the steamer, in the name of the libelants or for their benefit, is no bar in law to this action against the owners *in personam*.

That the collision was occasioned by the misconduct and negligence of those in charge of the steamer, and was not produced or promoted by any culpable conduct on the part of the schooner.

Decree for libelants with a reference.

For the libelants, Messrs. Beebe, Dean and Donohue: for claimants, Mr. Cutting.

**The Discharge of Schenck.**

*The Tyrone and Lock Haven Railroad Company* vs. *Allen Schenck.*—This case has taken a mysterious, if not a serious turn for some one. On Friday last, R. T. Deming, Esq., appeared before Justice JAMES, at Chambers, and moved for the discharge of the defendant. Upon calling the name of the plaintiff, no one appeared, and the defendant was according discharged.

On Saturday, Messrs. John D. and Z. D. Sherwood appeared for the plaintiffs, and moved that the order vacating the arrest, made the previous day, be set aside on the ground of fraud in obtaining it. They stated that the notice of motion to discharge, served upon them, was made for the 3d instead of the 2d of December, and exhibited the notice, which was dated as alleged.

These facts appearing, the Court granted an order vacating the order of the day before, and reinstating the order of arrest as it had previously existed. But meanwhile Schenck had taken advantage of his liberty and is now beyond the reach of the Sheriff or his Deputies.

The Messrs. Sherwood charge unprofessional practice in the matter, and declare that the guilty party shall be searched out and punished.

It is due to Mr. Deming to say that he denies all knowledge of deception, fraud or sharp practice, so far as his acts are concerned, and that his standing at the Bar is such as to preclude suspicion of his character or professional integrity. He is about to file an affidavit showing that the whole error arose from a clerical mistake.

**The Case of Stephens.**

*The People* vs. *James Stephens.*—This prisoner, who was convicted of poisoning his wife, as is well known, will be brought before the General Term on Tuesday, the 13th inst., for final sentence. It is understood that an effort will be made to induce the Governor to grant a stay of execution, on the ground of newly discovered medical evidence, showing the contrary of the testimony on the trial, as to the quantity of arsenic necessary to destroy life.

**The Case of the City Chamberlain.**

*Hinman and others* vs. *Stout and others.*—The argument in this case, which has been deferred until now since the evidence was taken, was on Saturday proceeded with before Justice DAVIES, of Special Term. Mr. O'Conor conducted the argument for Mr. Stout, and Mr. D. D. Field for the plaintiffs.

**The Price of a Lawyer's Practice.**

MOTION TO ENJOIN HIM THEREFROM.

*Smith Tuttle and Charles Waters* vs. *Nathan Nesbit.*—This was a motion for an injunction against the defendant, who is a lawyer, to restrain him from the practice of his profession at the Bar of this City and State.

It appears from the papers upon which the motion is based, that the defendant sometime since disposed of his interest in his practice in this City and State, and that subsequently becoming desirous of returning to the practice here, he repurchased his interest from the plaintiffs, to whom he had sold, stipulating to pay therefor the sum of $250, in installments of $50 each every quarter.

By the contract so made and entered into, it was agreed that if the defendant failed to pay the quarterly installments, the plaintiffs should have the right to proceed against him by injunction or otherwise, to restrain him from his business. The plaintiffs now appeared before Judge HILTON, of the Common Pleas, at Special Term, and, making an affidavit that the defendant had failed to pay over the quarterly $50, as agreed, moved for the injunction referred to.

Judge HILTON said he would not grant any such motion on an *ex parte* application, but consented to allow an order to show cause why the defendant should not be restrained by injunction, returnable on the 8th inst., without a stay of proceedings.

Plaintiffs in person for the motion.

**Judgment Confessed by Trustee.**

RIGHTS OF INFANT CESTUIS QUE TRUST.

*Mallory* vs. *Clark.*—The following is the opinion of Justice INGRAHAM, lately filed in this case, which came before him at the Special Term of the Supreme Court, on a motion to set aside a judgment and execution.

INGRAHAM, J.—The plaintiff was duly appointed trustee of a certain estate belonging to Sarah C. Cowles and others, and while such trustee, became creditor of the trust estate for moneys advanced by him and for services rendered as such trustee.

Afterwards, on the application of the *cestui que* trust, and with the consent of the plaintiff, an application was made to change the trustee; and an order was made by a Justice of the Court discharging the plaintiff as trustee, and appointing Myron H. Clark as such trustee. In this order it was further directed that the trustee should confess a judgment to the plaintiff for the amount which he claimed to be due to him for moneys advanced and services rendered in the discharge of his duties as such trustee.

Under this order Clark as trustee confessed a judgment in favor of Mallory for the moneys so claimed by him, and an execution has been issued upon such judgment, and the same levied upon the personal property of the trust estate.

A motion is now made to set aside the judgment and the execution issued thereon.

Some of the *cestui que* trust are infants, and did not consent to this proceeding.

The order directing that a judgment by confession for such a claim made by a trustee of an estate is an unusual one, and notwithstanding such order, I am at loss to see in what manner the trust estate can be made liable in an execution issued thereon.

The judgment is against Myron H. Clark, described as trustee of Sarah E. Cowles and others, and it is adjudged that the plaintiff recovered against the defendant the plaintiff's claim. It is an ordinary judgment against the defendant, not making or declaring the trust estate liable, or directing or authorizing any part of it to be sold for the purpose of discharging the claim. An execution issued upon a judgment cannot be levied upon the trust estate, more especially so where a part of it belongs to infants. If the trust estate is to be made liable for a debt created by a trustee, it must be reached by a special proceeding and judgment, and not by an ordinary judgment entered against the trustee, even though described as such.

An action of law could never be maintained to reach the trust estate by making the trustee the defendant, but for such a purpose a suit must be had to a proceeding in equity. The union of the remedies at law and in equity in the same tribunal under the code has not removed the necessity of the same course of proceeding to reach a trust estate, and there is no more authority to sell the trust estate in an action for money brought against the trustee now than there was before the adoption of the code.

Upon consultation with the Justice by whom the order was made, I am informed that his attention was not particularly called to that provision in the order, and he concurs with me in the opinion that the judgment ought not to be enforced, but that the order should be amended so as to protect the trustees as well as the *cestui que* trust.

It is said that the judgment was entered by an order of the Court, and therefore cannot be set aside except by an appeal from that order and its reversal. It must be remembered that when that order was made there was no action pending. It was a mere order made in the proceeding for the appointment of a trustee, and the direction to the trustee afterward to confess a judgment, cannot make that judgment, thereafter confessed, valid, if without such an order it would have been a nullity. Whatever amount was due to the trustee, should have been paid to him, and for that amount he had a lien on the trust estate in his hands, which he had a right to insist upon the payment of, before parting with the estate. That lien could have been preserved by directing the new trustee in the order appointing him, to pay such moneys due to the former trustee out of the first receipts from the trust estate. I do not deem it necessary or proper to to set aside this judgment on this motion until such a provision is made by an amendment of the order referred to. The judgment confessed by the Trustee can be of no use in collecting the claims of the former trustee. But before the same is set aside, the order appointing the new trustees should be amended so as to provide for the payment of whatever balance is due to the plaintiff.

I find, on examining those proceedings, it is not stated that the infants were represented or in any wise had a part in setting the amount due to the trustees. Mr. Chatfield, as guardian to the infants, had notice of the proceedings for the change of trustee, but the settlement of the accounts of the plaintiff was not made before the Referee named, but appears to have been made by the trustee and some of the parties in interest, who were of age.

If this be so, the account should be adjusted before the Referee, and after the balance is ascertained, the former order should be amended so as to direct the trustee therein named to pay to the plaintiff the balance due him, with the interest, as soon as the said trustees shall receive from the trust estate sufficient funds therefor.

This amendment appears to me to be necessary for the plaintiff's protection, before the judgment is set aside, and the motion is only granted upon the condition that an application shall forthwith be made for the adjustment of the plaintiff's accounts, and for the payment thereof by the new trustee in the manner indicated.

Unless proceedings for such purposes are taken within 30 days, the motion is denied.

Proceedings on the execution in the meantime

# Supplement to The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1859.


## THE CHARTER ELECTION.

**Ratification of the Nomination of William F. Havemeyer.**

**Great Gathering of the People During a Hail-storm.**

**COOPER INSTITUTE THRONGED.**

**Several Thousand Citizens Outside.**

**CANNON, TORCHES AND TRANSPARENCIES.**

**Addresses by John C. Devlin, James T. Brady, John Van Buren, Thomas Francis Meagher, John McKeon, Dr. Merkle, Michael Doheny, John H. Anthon and Mayor Tiemann.**

### LETTER FROM HON. JOHN A. DIX.

It is seldom that those desirous of responding to a call to meet for the indorsement of the nomination of their favorite candidates are required to give proof of their attachment so strong as was that shown by the thousands who gathered outside and inside of the Cooper Institute on Saturday evening. For several hours before the time appointed for the organization of the meeting, a storm of wind, and sleet, and hail prevailed in the City, and rendered it somewhat dangerous, so slippery was the pavement, for those who ordinarily are foot-sure to venture out. The opinion was generally expressed by the oppositions that the friends of Mr. HAVEMEYER would be obliged to postpone the meeting, but such was not the case. As early as 7½ o'clock the large hall was crowed to excess by an exceedingly orderly and well-dressed audience; and outside the building various political organizations were gathered, carrying torches and transparencies, on which were the names of the Tammany Hall candidates, and expressions of determination on the part of the people to elect them on Tuesday next. Several meetings were organized outside, but the storm was so great that it was difficult to obtain speakers, and soon those who had formed around the stands formed again in procession, and to the music of several bands marched through some of the main streets and then separated.

Inside the building, Mayor TIEMANN advanced to the front of the platform, and was received with three times three and a tiger. He said:

"Gentlemen, you are earnestly requested not to stand on the chairs. You will do us a great favor by keeping your seats, and putting your bottoms on them." [Applause, and a general sitting down.]

SPEECH OF JOHN E. DEVELIN.

Hon. JOHN E. DEVELIN was now introduced by JOHN H. CHAMBERS, and spoke as follows: "Fellow-citizens, I have been requested to call this meeting to order, and to nominate a Chairman. It has been suggested to me, however, that before I do so, some comments which have appeared in the newspapers concerning myself, required, out of justice to myself, and out of justice to the candidates, that I should make some explanation. It is known to most of you, that I was a candidate before the Convention for the nomination to the office of Counsel to the Corporation. It may also be known to you for whom a majority of that Convention were in favor for that office. The Convention, however, thought proper, being unprepared to nominate a candidate for Mayor, to appoint a Committee to report name a to them. To that Committee it was suggested that Mr. HAVEMEYER might be induced—if he could have the assistance of counsel to whom he has been accustomed—to accept the nomination for the Mayoralty. The fact that Mr. HAVEMEYER might be induced, under such circumstances, to accept the nomination, was explained to me, and it was left to me alone to determined, my friends refusing to decide or advise which would be the best course to pursue. Knowing Mr. HAVEMEYER as I had for many years, having observed his course when he was Mayor, believing that he was the strongest man that could be put up by the Democratic Party, I thought it a matter of principle to yield to any arrangement that could secure his nomination, and I did so. In Mr. HAVEMEYER's letter of acceptance was a sentence to which certain parties took exception. Mr. HAVEMEYER, observing the remarks of the newspapers said, wrote me a letter, *entirely satisfactory to me.* Now, if there be any friends of mine here who have any feeling of regret with regard to the matter, I merely hope they will lay it aside, for I have none whatever. [Cheers.] So much for personal explanation. When I look back some fourteen or fifteen years, I recall the fact that then the American Party was in possession of the City Government, that there was reason to fear that burning churches would attest the proscription of that party. That in the city of "Brotherly Love," then under control of the same faction, not a few of the class, with which I am connected by the strongest ties, were shot down in the streets. That the Sisters of Charity, those wingless angels of mercy and of love, were driven forth from their abodes, and that threats of similar proscription here were made against us so frequent and loud, that determined to defend ourselves, the old Roman inquiry arose in many hearts:

> "How can a man die better
> Than facing fearful odds
> For the ashes of his sires
> And the temples of his gods?"

Then it was that the wise men of the party, selected as the candidate who could carry us on to victory, WM. F. HAVEMEYER. [Loud cheers.] Gentlemen, if I had any private griefs, if I could allow them to affect my public course, when a man like this came forward to save us from an odious thraldom, I should be recreant to every principle and sentiment of generosity, every impulse of duty that should govern me, could I not set everything aside to secure his acceptance and thus subserve the welfare of my native City. We have a noble standard-bearer; we have put on the ticket men who are honest and therefore strong, and prepared to relieve us of this enormous burden of taxation which bears down upon the rich man and the poor man alike, for I tell you the poor man pays his taxes in his rent. [Applause.] Money will always have its return, and anything which affects the interest of the rich man and his capital, also affects the poor man and his labor. [Applause.] The rich man merely transfers the money from the laborer's pockets to the City Treasury, and the working men pay the taxes. They are interested in the matter a great deal more than many imagine, for they pay their taxes quarter by quarter. [Cheers.] The taxes are almost intolerable, and it is your duty, as directly interested, to see to it that the City Government is pure. We should do something, too for our party—something for Tammany Hall, around which the remembrance of so many victorious battles cluster. You can carry HAVEMEYER into the chair of the Mayoralty, as you did fourteen years ago under circumstances similar to those in which you are now placed, and I have no doubt it will be done. Gentlemen, I nominate for your Chairman Mr. J. B. NICHOLSON.

The nomination was confirmed, and the Chairman briefly acknowledged the compliment. The following list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries were read and adopted:

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Thos. Francis Meagher, | Gilbert M. Speir, |
| Matthew Morgan, | William C. Conner, |
| Watts Sherman, | Joseph Stuart, |
| Wilson G. Hunt, | William A. Whitbeck, |
| Freeman Campbell, | Andrew Smith, |
| William A. Herring, | M. T. Brennan, |
| Felix Ingoldsby, | Charles Gross, |
| Dr. Petzoid, | Simeon B. Abrahams, |
| William Martin, | Elias S. Higgins, |
| Dines Carolin, | George B. Hall, |
| Hugh Kelly, | Owen Kinney, |
| Nicholas Fischer, | Samuel F. Barger, |
| Dr. A. V. Williams, | Thomas W. Adams, |
| Morgan L. Mott, | R. H. Bishop, |
| George W. Walters, | John Donnelly, |
| Moses Taylor, | Peleg Hall, |
| Robert J. Dillon, | William E. Curtis, |
| Terrence Donnelly, | Hamilton W. Robinson, |
| John Kerr, | James Conlan, |
| Hawly D. Clapp, | Charles S. Mathews, |
| Bernard Kelly, | Henry G. Stebbins, |
| Thomas McSpedon, | Charles Butler, |
| John E. Develin, | William P. Powers, |
| F. L. Vultee, | James Mulligan, |
| Stephen Bates, | Pierre C. Kane, |
| Rudolph A. Witthaus, | Anthony Eickoff, |
| Andrew V. Stout, | Michael Fitzgerald, |
| August Belmont, | H. Lewis, |
| Isaac Townsend, | Samuel F. Butterworth, |
| John L. Aspinwall, | Dr. H. Wilhelm, |
| Henry Chauncey, | Hugh O. Donnell, |
| J. Lavocque, | Wm. D. Kennedy, |
| John S. Myers, | Wm. Wilson, |
| Abram S. Hewitt, | Dr. Wm. Michaelis, |
| D. F. Tiemann, | George Henriquez, |
| Andrew Morans, | Richard B. Connolly, |
| G. E. Baldwin, | Stephen Merrihew, |
| James Murphy, | O. Ottendorfer, |
| John Marshall, | S. D. Shipman, |
| Hugh Smith, | H. Kattenhorn, |
| C. D. Mead, | Charles McIlgargy, |
| Schuyler Livingston, | Malcom Campbell, |
| Henry Hart, | Augustus Schell, |
| Charles A. Lamont, | Jacob Windmuller, |
| Daniel Devlin, | Benjamin S. Hart, |
| R. T. Compton, | Oliver Charlick, |
| Otto Sackersdorff, | William Monck, |
| Frederick German, | P. J. Joachimssen, |
| Edward C. West, | Thomas O'Rork, |
| Peter Halpin, | John L. Lendheim, |
| Joseph Seligman, | Charles H. Haswell, |
| John M. Helck, | Julius Richelin, |
| Dr. P. Merkle, | Walter Roome, |
| Philip W. Engs, | Samuel B. Scheffelien, |
| Bartlett Smith, | John McKesson, |
| Warren Harriott. | George W. Lane, |
| James A. Connolly, | Adam Lilburn, |
| John Vance, | John J. Cisco, |
| Elijah Ward, | Wm. W. Sanger, |
| Solomon Banta, | Andrew Schilling, |
| Peter Schenck, | Jacob A. Westervelt, |
| Isaac Bell, Jr., | Emanuel B. Hart, |
| S. L. M. Barlow, | David Wagstaff, |
| Peter M. Schenck, | Julius Renhelm, |
| John H. Niepolt, | Samuel Lewes, |
| E. C. McConnell, | Aaron B. Rollins, |
| Jacob Scherding, | Anthony Dugro, |
| Peter Dyer, | Anson Herrick. |

SECRETARIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| James S. Carpenter, | Cornelius S. Johnson, |
| William L. Wiley, | John H. Lyell, |
| John Kennedy, | John B. Fogerty, |
| Dr. P. H. McDonnell, | Wm. Hermann, |
| Jeremiah Mahoney, | Nelson Spratt, |
| Lewis P. Clover, | Caleb F. Lindsley, |
| William A. Barr, | Henry Dreker, |
| Edmund F. Rogers, | David Wood, |
| John J. Bradley, | Lafayette Harrison, |
| John J. Freidman, | Simon Steinfeld, |
| William B. Clarke, | Charles Price, |
| David S. Coddington, | Simon Meyer, |
| John Dunham, | Cors. L. Purdy, |
| Edward Demahoust, | Henry Du France, |
| William Woods, | Valentine Benner, |
| John Browning, | John Scheurmann, |
| Robert Grant. | Peter Mosemer, |
| Algernva S. Sullivan, | Jas. E. Kerrigan, |
| Thomas J. Miller, | William Walsh, |
| Elbridge T. Gerry, | Thomas Kivlen, |
| | Francis Dayton. |

Mr. JOHN VAN BUREN then read the following resolutions, which were unanimously approved:

*Resolved*, That the electors of New-York City will be called upon, on Tuesday next, to determine the character of their municipal administration, unbiased by questions of party politics; and that we confidently appeal to every citizen who regards integrity and capacity as true qualifications for official station to rally in the support of the regularly nominated Democratic ticket.

*Resolved*, That in WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER, who is again and for the third time presented as a candidate for the Chief Magistracy of our City, we recognize a citizen of unspotted integrity; an officer who has served two terms in the Magistracy with universal satisfaction and unexampled success; a Democrat of uniform fidelity, and a standard-bearer who never failed to lead his followers to victory.

*Resolved*, That SAMUEL J. TILDEN is eminently qualified by integrity, experience and capacity for the office of Corporation Counsel, and we hereby pledge to him our enthusiastic and undivided support.

*Resolved*, That we highly approve and will cordially support the nomination of PATRICK MCELROY as Governor of the Almshouse; the ability and fidelity he has manifested in the past administration of that honorable post affords the strongest evidence of his capability and worth, and an earnest guarantee for the future.

*Resolved*, That representing, as Messrs. HAVEMEYER, TILDEN and MCELROY do, the organization which numbers in its ranks the larger portion of the Democratic Party as shown by the canvass at the recent State election, and strengthened, as they are, by the accession of those who differ with them in general political faith, it is entirely obvious that through them and them only can the electors hope to overthrow the combination of deluded men with all that is base and corrupt which gathers under the dishonored banner of FERNANDO WOOD.

*Resolved*, That irrespective of party preferences, and without intending indirectly to avail or commend the action or motives of either of the great political organizations, we deem this a suitable occasion to declare for ourselves that we look upon the recent disturbances of the peace and destruction of the lives of our fellow-citizens of Virginia with unaffected concern and dismay. Mindful of the mutual respect and affection from which the Union sprung, and on which it rests, we feel profoundly convinced that crimes like these, and the spirit which incites tkem, and which they provoke, must dissolve our glorious brotherhood with all its proud histories and prouder hopes, unless assurance can be given throughout the Free States, such as we tender for ourselves and for this great commercial emporium, that we cherish a jealous respect for the constitutional rights of every member of the Confederacy; that our citizens regard these incendiary and treasonable acts with unmixed indignation, and that this heart of the Union beats true to the love of our whole country.

On the retirement of Mr. VAN BUREN there were loud calls for Mr. BRADY, who advanced and spoke as follows:

JAMES T. BRADY'S SPEECH.

Mr. BRADY expressed his gratification at attending the meeting to advocate right principles and good candidates, and thus promote the welfare and preserve the reputation of the great City of New-York. [Cheers.] He then said, I am delighted to see around me on this platform gentlemen of merit and distinction, amongst whom I perceive one recently mentioned by the *Tribune* in terms not very complimentary, who was connected with an enterprise not inferior to any that ever employed human intellect or excited human ambition—Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD. [Loud cheers.] I have not the pleasure of knowing him personally, and I regret all disparaging references to the failure, even where defeat may be deserved, of any man who undertakes to promote the dignity or happiness of our race. [Cheers.] And to those fastidious, critical or cynical persons who regard the laying of the telegraphic cable as a failure, I would say that he who sought to unite two continents, so that they might converse at any moment with each other, is of more consequence and value in the world than any one who may thoughtlessly or wickedly traduce him. [Three cheers for CYRUS W. FIELD.] Thus much for one of the many distinguished people around me, but I have more to say to you, and for you who are in front of the rostrum, and who, like the masses of our country, always have feelings and views as to our public affairs which are certainly disinterested, and usually right. Often the orator who addresses you has personal motives to gratify and private objects to attain, but when he is not thus influenced, his gratification in addressing a meeting like this is entirely without alloy. This is the last Saturday night to occur before the election, and I am glad to see it thus occupied. Men of every class and condition, the laborer freed from manual toil, the man who toils with his thoughts—all are here, as upon a holiday evening, for an object well worthy of their efforts, to rescue New-York from the threatened disgrace of having a man like FERNANDO WOOD elected Mayor of this City. [Three cheers, and three more.] If high lineage and illustrious ancestry would enable me to give my words value, I could not thus impart worth to my speech, for neither of these has been my heritage. My fellow men have kindly awarded me a position of importance higher than I could expect, and I am grateful to all who have aided and sustained me in my career. [Cries of "Good" and cheers.] I began, like most of you, a struggle for life or eminence by the use of the talents with which nature endowed me, without many artificial advantages, but I had and have within me the feeling which pervades me as it affects you, which the poet has expressed in the familiar lines:

> "Breathes there the man with soul so dead,
> Who never to himself hath said,
> This is my own—my native land."

I am here to-night because I love, and would like to protect the City of my birth. But I am proud of New-York for a larger and nobler reason than because it is my birthplace. On her broad and generous bosom men of every race and nation can be nurtured or maintained. She has no restriction or proscribing views. She receives all who come within her territory with generous hospitality, and affords them a a field on which the active competition of merit may ensure to all the deserved meed of honorable effort. [Cheers.] New-York is a great—an empire City. And when a man like FERNANDO WOOD presents himself with an audacity which particularizes his character asking that he may sway our destinies, I rejoice that here, "upon my native heath," I may speak of him, and to you of the reasons why he should and shall encounter the defeat which must overcome him at the election on Tuesday next. [Cheers.] At a recent meeting in Tammany Hall, my friend VAN BUREN, and myself, and one whom I should have named before myself—Mr. JOHN KELLY—one not inferior to any one I know in natural capacity [loud cheers for KELLY] expressed our sentiments in decent language about Mr. WOOD, his prospects and proceedings. He referred to me in a speech made in this hall, and had the impudence to assert that we were influenced in our remarks by "pay"—by pay! Now, I said nothing personal about Mr. WOOD on that occasion, nor which should have elicited the "Billingsgate" employed in his speech; but I say here that when he spoke about "pay," he evinced a spirit of ingratitude, which, if I were mean enough to state what I know about his relations to me, which, if he was capable of a blush, would call the crimson to his attenuated and sallow cheek. And I cannot but admire his temerity in making such a remark, when he knew that I had in my pocket his letter written to me after the nominations had been made at Tammany Hall in which he tendered me the unanimous nomination at Tammany Hall as Corporation Counsel. [Sensation.] What a person this is to malign one who, as you know, never asked you, never asked the people for any favor, nor solicited their suffrages on any occasion—and who has often declined proffers of distinction, which a man even of less vanity might be delighted to accept. What can justly be said of him who made this assertion about "pay" more correct or expressive than that "he was and knew himself to be a liar?" What do you think of a man who aspires to be Chief Magistrate of this City, and yet thus basely asserts what he knows to be false? We can now appreciate the importance of his having nominated himself, for I sincerely believe that no decent man can be found who would admit having ventured to nominate him for a station so respectable and responsible. He has distributed circulars all over town informing the people that he is a man of one eye, which orb he says is exclusively devoted to the public interest. [Cheers and laughter.] He wishes us to consider him the Polyphemus of modern days, and that the single eye in the centre of his forehead sees no object but the public welfare. The eye is there, no doubt, but the pockets [striking his sides] are here. Polyphemus had but one eye we know, but there was an individual named Briareus, with a hundred hands. If he or WOOD should be chosen Mayor, what chance do you suppose there would be for a reasonable treasury? [Cheers and laughter.] Mr. WOOD has been called the emulator of LOUIS NAPOLEON. He is a man of strong will, capacity which no one denies, some courage, and executive talent which accompanied with honesty might be of great service to the community; but I ask you, and Mr. WOOD's special organ, the *Daily News*—I ask, too, the public at large, what measures of general utility Mr. WOOD perfected during his official career, when he held the office of Mayor? [A Voice: The glass ballot boxes. Loud cheers.] Well, said Mr. BRADY, as those boxes were made of glass, some malicious people may suggest that if he is responsible for them, his motives, like the result, are transparent, and easily seen through. [Cheers.] I find that many of my fellow citizens who belong to the old Police seem to consider themselves under obligations to WOOD. These men are suffering, and disconsolate, seeking in Courts of Justice redress which is too long delayed. Who placed those men in the positions they occupy? [A VOICE—FERNANDO WOOD.] The NEW-YORK TIMES called me to account for censuring the Metropolitan Police bill as an act of improper legislation, and remarked that if I wished my head broken once a week, or my plate stolen as often, I should retain the views I expressed. [Laughter and cheers.] I don't own much plate, but I have a head which I would like to save without its being broken even once. But I think when the Legislature managed to connect New-York with two other counties, that we might lose the right of managing our own affairs, it perpetrated an act of injustice and wrong. I never said, nor do I now say, one word against the value and efficiency of the police corps organized under that law. It is an effective body. But I say that FERNANDO WOOD as Mayor, was bound to obey that law, and when he refused to do so, and encouraged policemen to resist it, he did that which he designed for his own aggrandizement, and led those who obeyed him into difficulty and disgrace. And if any of those men sustain Mr. WOOD, they must not hereafter expect, as they certainly shall not receive countenance or aid from me. [Cheers.] There never was a greater hypocrite in power than this same WOOD. [Cheers.] You remember how he was maintained in the first stages of his official career, placing their predictions as to his future on the experience of the past, and asserting that as his conduct and character had been so bad before, it was to be hoped and expected that he would strive to acquire a new and better reputation. This was a new and a very equivocal compliment. I had no such confidence in Mr. WOOD, and so stated in several public addresses, when he caused several officials to be indicted, none of whom were convicted, and none of whom could be condemned when he was the prosecutor. He sent his officers out to arrest the poor street-walkers, who "sell their souls for bread" upon the highways, while he left the splendid palaces of prostitution utterly unconscious of his power. He pretended that he favored the people in all their innocent pursuits of pleasure, and yet sent his Special Police to detect and tax those who pursued their ordinary business on Sunday. These are two illustrations of what he called reforms, which he pretended to favor, but never carried out, and I defy you or any of his followers to state any instance in which he corrected any vice or wrong of our Metropolis within the reach of his executive control. But he is a bold man all the time. FERNANDO WOOD nominates himself for Mayor, writes circulars for himself, makes speeches for himself, and, on his own account, vilifies his opponents. This is, in my opinion, a very strong reason against his election, unless we can find in his past and present the evidences of such just self-reliance as should lead him to come forth from private life as the special and self-chosen Apostle, to furnish for our suffering City the aid and relief it so much deserves or seeks in this, its hour of need. Are none of you affected with the same exquisite sensitiveness as to our civic agony? Do you believe that he wishes to be Mayor solely that his "single eye" may wink or work for the common weal? I ask you, and I ask all my fellow-citizens, on this island, whether Mr. WOOD is the peculiar anointed agent destined of his own choice to be the great benefactor of a City in which he was not born, and to which he has no extraordinary ties of attachment? The characteristics of our time prevent our believing that he is impelled by the sublime motives to which he pretends. We can see very plainly other and quite different impulses by which he is swayed, among which appear the throes of bad ambition, and the lusts of vile revenge. [Cheers.] His election as Mayor would introduce a reign of moral terror. [Cheers.] The thieves should vote for him, I admit; the men who sell their votes or consciences should sustain him, and all whose unlawful pursuits may not conflict with any special vice of which he is the patron. But, if the people of New-York wish virtue to reign in public affairs, they must avoid WOOD as they would shun a pestilence, and I think they should also vote for the candidate we have nominated—the honest, faithful, intelligent citizen, WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER. I beseech the men of New-York, in the name of decency—in virtue, even, of that instinct which prompts us to self-preservation, not to aid in disgracing New-York by voting for Mr. WOOD. He is a dangerous man, and it is time he should be put aside. Let us give him, on Tuesday next, a grave from which he may never obtain a political resurrection. [Cheers.] I have said I was a native of New-York. My ancestors, as you know, were of that little island, beyond the deep whose history and character speaks of warm hearts, generous devotions, unbroken pride, and unfaltering faith. Mr. WOOD has attempted to ply the influence of those who come from this soil. I never have affected, and never will appeal to Irishmen, as such, in reference to matters which only affect them as American citizens. But I say to any Irishman who would vote for Mr. WOOD in view of his being a member of a Know-Nothing lodge, to ponder well before he incurs the disgrace connected with that common expression, "He has sold the pass"—or has the cheek of his memory reddened with recollection of Jimmy O'Brien. But I will not dwell upon this suggestion. I call upon our citizens, of every class, to rescue New-York from the danger which now besets it when a bad and bold man seeks to fasten himself upon it, even as the panther fastens himself with cruel and unyielding claws upon the victim which it allows to run, only because death is already in its heart. You are to decide whether our City shall stand erect and honored, looking with equal gladness on the best record of its past, and the bright promises of the future, or bend its face low and groveling in the dust, incumbered and degraded by the curse of having submitted its character and fortunes to the domination of one who has no merit but ambition, and from whom we can expect nothing but misrule. I appeal to the honesty, manliness and courage of New-York to testify by their votes on Tuesday next that they really appreciate the importance of placing in power only such men as have proved by their conduct that they deserve the support of their fellow-men. This testimony can be made effective by sustaining the staunch and honorable citizen, WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER. Mr. BRADY concluded by referring in complimentary terms to Messrs. VAN BUREN, MCKEON and THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER, by whom he was to be succeeded.

Loud calls were now made for Mr. VAN BUREN, and after sundry cheers, that gentleman advanced to the rostrum:

SPEECH OF JOHN VAN BUREN.

Mr. VAN BUREN said: Fellow-citizens, [three cheers for VAN BUREN,] I am proud to meet so large an assemblage of my fellow-citizens here to-night, and whatever others may think of the good or evil fortune of the weather, I look upon this as a most auspicious event—that we are assembled amidst storm and rain. We meet as that noble old Democratic guard which knows no fear in danger, which is not composed of sunshine soldiery, but which encounters hail and storm in order to engage in fights like those through which we have passed in days gone by. I feel that this assemblage to-night is an indication that the same men who have fought the battles of the country in the past, are prepared to fight them now; and that those who have joined the ranks, and who have not heretofore been members of the party, come, although new recruits, with the spirit and zeal and courage of old warriors into the contest. [Applause.] We are assembled to-night to ratify the nominations made by our political party, but sanctioned by the great mass of our fellow-citizens who are in favor of municipal integrity. We are assembled to ratify the nomination of HAVEMEYER, TILDEN, and MCELROY. [Cheers.] Although, in their origin, political nominations, they have been adopted by our citizens at large, and have become the people's candidates for the offices for which they have been named. [Applause.] I am not one of those who apprehend so great a calamity to this City as the election of WOOD. [Cheers.] I am not one of those who apprehend so serious a damage to the true interests of this City as the defeat of WM. F. HAVEMEYER. [Applause.] But I propose, for a few moments, to call your attention to some facts going to indicate what may be supposed to be the state of the political canvass at this time. Those who have a common object, to wit, the selection of proper officials, may differ among themselves as to the best mode of accomplishing that object. I think a reference to a few conceded facts will satisfy those who hear me that, in the language of the resolution you have adopted, "the true way to secure good government for this City, and the only way, is to elect WM. F. HAVEMEYER Mayor of the City." [Loud applause.] Now allow me to say that at the approaching election it may well be supposed that some seventy or seventy-five thousand votes will be given. Of these fifty thousand will be Democratic votes. Fifty thousand will be the votes of those who do not belong to the Republican organization which has put Mr. OPDYKE in nomination. Mr. OPDYKE may possibly, in the judgment of his friends, be expected to receive the same vote as GOV. MORGAN—some twenty thousand. Now let any friend of his tell me how you can divide fifty thousand Democratic votes between two candidates in any way so that there is not a majority for one or the other of the Democratic candidates over the vote of Mr. OPDYKE. [Cheers.] Now it is a plain mathematical proposition that Mr. OPDYKE must be behind even did he receive the vote of Gov. MORGAN. The victory would certainly be with the one of the other two candidates who received the most votes. But let us look for a moment at the opposition to Mr. OPDYKE among the supporters of Gov. MORGAN. You find leading Republicans, who are familiar with the character of Mr. HAVEMEYER, and prominent citizens, ranging themselves under the banner of Mr. HAVEMEYER. You find such distinguished men as CYRUS W. FIELD, [cheers,] ROBERT MINTURN, THEODORE CRANE, DANIEL LORD, WM. KENT, GEO. W. LANE, CHAS. H. RUSSELL, HORACE HOLDEN, E. H. MILLER, and hosts of other leading Republicans, indorsing the nominations, making the interests of the City paramount to partisan feelings, and supporting WM. F. HAVEMEYER for Mayor, and SAMUEL J. TILDEN for Corporation Counsel. [Cheers.] You find the NEW-YORK TIMES, an Opposition Press, supporting WM. F. HAVEMEYER. [Cheers.] You find the New-York *Sun*, a neutral paper, supporting WM. F. HAVEMEYER. [Cheers.] You find a large number of merchants, mechanics and professional men, heretofore acting with the Republican or American parties, supporting WM. F. HAVEMEYER. [Cheers.] Withdrawing this portion of Gov. MORGAN'S vote from the vote of OPDYKE, and withdrawing the trafficking Republicans who support WOOD, how is it possible that OPDYKE can, by any combination of circumstances, be the successful candidate? Those, therefore, who seek the defeat of FERNANDO WOOD, if they cast a vote for OPDYKE do so much towards WOOD's support, instead of helping his defeat. I do not stop here to say to you anything against the character of Mr. OPDYKE. I never said anything against him. I understand he is an intelligent, upright and good-natured man. I know very well that the men who put him in nomination would never on earth have nominated him if they had the least idea that he would be elected. [Laughter and applause.] I know that the leading Republicans, who control the organization out of the City as well as in it, during three days and three nights that the Senatorial Convention were eagerly endeavoring to defeat his nomination for Senator, because they thought he might be elected to the Senate, and interfere with their schemes—[applause]—for there is no more idea, on the part of those who nominated him, to elect him, than there is to elect any one of you who is not a candidate—the intelligent Republicans, who have at heart the defeat of FERNANDO WOOD, will support WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER. [Applause.] The Republicans who go for what they can make will support FERNANDO WOOD. [Applause.] I know not anything of Mr. OPDYKE's capacity or fitness for the office of Chief Magistrate of this City. I do not stop to discuss it. In the opinion of many, he is about as much qualified for the office of Mayor as LUCY STONE is for the Chief of Police. [Laughter.] The claims of Mr. FERNANDO WOOD have been pretty thoroughly discussed by the gentleman who preceded me. It has been claimed that as he received a very considerable vote—some 41,000—when he ran last, he must necessarily be elected now. But it should be recollected that then he was the regular Tammany candidate; then he had the power and patronage of the General Government to back him, the support of the Police and all the county officers, the departments of the City Government; that he was Mayor himself, having, if not absolute possession of the ballot-boxes, certainly very close access to them, or, as a gentleman over there intimated, a great deal to do with them. [Laughter.] He now presents himself, nominated by himself, defended by himself, ratified by himself—for the persons who follow in his train as speakers are hardly worth being alluded to on an occasion like this. He has now a character, developed at Syracuse and elsewhere since he was last a candidate, and is in a position where his merits must be discussed, and are discussed, as the meeting here to-night indicates. There have been received here such refreshing indications of the feeling that exists in regard to the interests of this City that it is hardly worth while to detain you longer to show that WOOD cannot, by any possibility, be a successful candidate against WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER. [Great applause.] Now let us look a little more to the figures. The resolutions which have been reported to you, say that Mr. HAVEMEYER is a candidate of the larger portion of the Democratic Party. An opportunity was furnished to test this assertion imperfectly last Fall, when PURSER and RUSSELL were running in opposition. The candidate of Tammany Hall at that time received 18,000 votes, and the candidate of Mr. WOOD's friend but 11,000. And in the contest for Almshouse Governor Mr. WOOD's candidate polled 17,000, and the Tammany Hall 18,000, and the latter was elected. You thus see that on both occasions, when an opportunity was furnished to test the strength of these two organizations last year, Tammany Hall came off victorious. Since the Syracuse Convention, and the exhibition made by Mr. WOOD and his bullies, his party has been greatly diminished, if not dispersed. The New-York *Herald*, of Nov. 15, gives the result of the State election last month 24,625 Tammany votes, and but 7,933 Mozart or WOOD votes. Last month more than three to one of the Democratic Party ranged themselves under the banner of the Tammany Hall organization, and I should like to know whether there is anything in the elevated personal character of Mr. WOOD, anything in his superiority to either Mr. LYNCH or Mr. RUSSELL, or to the Senators put in nomination by his party, that would induce the people to give a stronger vote for him, the principal representative of the same organization? On the contrary, is it not notoriously true, as has so well been said by the gentleman who preceded me, that he is deficient in all those qualities which should recommend him to your suffrages? I have thus, gentlemen, called your attention to some of the facts that seem to me to show that Mr. HAVEMEYER is the candidate and representative of the strength of the Democratic Party, and he is supported on account of his peculiar fitness for the place, not only by his own party, but also by the numerous individuals and classes who have left their party organizations to join him, as I have already shown. He is entitled, as I think, to the support and confidence of this whole community. The resolutions well describe his capacity and the evidence that he has given of his fitness, and it would be very improper for me to detain you by any further comments on that subject. Now, gentlemen, allow me to call your attention to some of the peculiarities in the character of Mr. FERNANDO WOOD, for there are peculiarities about him that certainly are entitled to some notice on this occasion. I regard him as the great confidence man of the age. [Great laughter and applause.] I think that in the whole history of public men we have never known of an instance of such sublime audacity as distinguishes FERNANDO WOOD. [Cheers.] I do not believe that in any country there is a man who could have had imputed to him, and proven upon him the actions which have been proven upon WOOD, who would not only have presented himself as a candidate for the chief magistracy of the first city on this continent, but who would do this and yet never pretend to deny any one of the charges made against him and proven in most cases. Why, he seizes upon any unfortunate man whose name comes in his way, publishes him as an officer of his meeting, signs his name among his list of speakers, and never presumes to make any explanation or denial when it turns out that it has been entirely without authority. Only the other day he used the names of WM. E. WILMERDING, Mr. WITHERS and Mr. THOMAS E. DAVIS; and BRADISH JOHNSON, now in New-Orleans, will find himself advertised as Vice-President of WOOD's meeting, when he couldn't possibly be here to attend it or deny the authority for using his name. There is no safety in an honest man leaving town. [Roars of laughter.] FRANCIS HAWKS appears as one of his Vice-Presidents. The only FRANCIS HAWKS in the Directory is the rector of Calvary Church, and this trick persuaded many innocent persons that Dr. HAWKS was an officer of WOOD's meeting. Among the speakers the other day, ZOPHAR MILLS was not only advertised to speak, but the speech itself was published, when it turns out, from the testimony of ZOPHAR MILLS himself, that he wasn't there. Judge WHITING was published in the same way, and the *News* was urging people to come to hear him support WOOD, while he, on the other hand, acted as a Vice-President of the great meeting of the people, in Wall-street, to ratify the nomination of HAVEMEYER. Mr. THOMAS F. MEAGHER's name was used in the same way; but Mr. MEAGHER will be here to declare for himself that his name was used without authority; and if you will pay attention to a letter, which you have probably seen in to-day's *Leader*, you will find it signed by him, and other distinguished Irishmen, calling upon their fellow-citizens to support the nomination of HAVEMEYER, TILDEN and MCELROY. But Mr. WOOD has one peculiarity which ought to be borne in mind by those who are striving to defeat him. He will go to the friends of OPDYKE and say, "Now I come to tell you something."

A VOICE—Mr. WOOD will be elected. [Great confusion, and cries of "Put him out."]

Mr. VAN BUREN continued—No, no, let him alone. I want to convince him. [Laughter.] WOOD will say to the Republicans, confidentially, "OPDYKE is the only man I am afraid of." Yet he will know all the time that there is not the slightest possibility of any body defeating him but HAVEMEYER. Now these are what may be called the tricks of trade, all perfectly understood by WOOD, and part of the game played by him. Look at him sending emissaries to the Wall-street Havemeyer meeting to circulate handbills saying, "Vote for OPDYKE to defeat WOOD." Innocent persons might suppose that these handbills were distributed by OPDYKE, but the fact is, no doubt, they were distributed by WOOD, and WOOD alone. They are part of the machinery so well understood by him, to invite support for men whom he knows will be defeated, for fear that that support will be given for one whom he has every reason to believe will defeat him, unless the opposition is divided. There arts he perfectly understands. He knows well the importance of diverting support to other candidates that otherwise would be given to WM. F. HAVEMEYER. This, it is well understood, has been the struggle on his part ever since his friends secured the nomination of Mr. OPDYKE for the Mayoralty. There is one other gentleman who is a candidate for office who ought to be alluded to. His name is SOLOMON HULL.

A VOICE—Who is he?

Now, perhaps there may be somebody present who knows SOLOMON HULL. I am sure I do not. I am sure I have asked a quantity of lawyers of this City—Republicans and others—who is SOLOMON HULL? and I never could find but one who knew him. I have asked judges, and never found one who knew him. He is nominated for this highly responsible office of Counsel to the Corporation. The secret is simply this: you will find WOOD abandoning BRONSON and s upportin HULL, in consideration of support to be given by HULL'S friends for Mr. WOOD at the same election. And the two men best worth seeing on Wednesday morning next after the election, will be Mr. OPDYKE, who was nominated to be beat, and Mr. GREENE C. BRONSON, who was put up to be knocked down and traded off. [Laughter and applause.] Now a word to those who ask, Why don't HAVEMEYER withdraw? I answer, because he is bound to be elected. He don't withdraw because he is the candidate of the regular organization of the Democratic Party. His withdrawal would not result in the election of OPDYKE, as the Republicans pretend. He don't withdraw, fellow-citizens, because the party that nominated him placed him first in the field before any other candidate but WOOD, and he never should or will withdraw, because the mass of the people of this City being Democrats, are entitled to have a capable Democratic Mayor for their Chief Magistrate. [Applause.] Again, I see the *Courier* and the *Tribune* urging Republicans to defeat Tammany Hall, in order that a certain set of delegates may not be admitted at Charleston. Again, they urge Republicans to vote so that they may produce division in the Democratic ranks. That is a pretty argument to tax-payers at a Municipal election, anxious to discharge their duty so that they may have capable rulers, and who neither know nor care anything for Charleston or Tammany Hall, or the controversies that arise between sections of the Democratic Party in regard to questions having no bearing on our Municipal welfare. This is a Municipal election, concerning the great interests of the City. It involves the character, peace and prosperity of the City, and in determining it, such electors as I see before me will be guided by considerations relating to the fit Government of the City, and not to political controversies that may arise, in which they have not the smallest possible concern. Now, fellow-citizens, allow me to make a word of explanation of what I have said on another occasion and in another place. I have no intention of singling out our Irish fellow-citizens as separate from Americans, and preserving a separate organization. But, I have happened to have, during my political life, among my most intimate friends and associates, leading Irishmen. I have had occasion, in political campaigns, to observe the peculiarity of the Irish people, and I have seen them during the struggles of the bank withstand the temptations of money. I have seen them during the dark ages of the Panic withstand the terrors of being discharged from employment, and I have noticed, through my whole political life, that there was not through the breadth of this land, a steadier, firmer, and more intelligent voter than is found among the great mass of the Irish people. [Applause.] I have had occasion to say so when they differed from me, and I say so now; and when people have told me that these men were going for WOOD, I have said—Gentlemen, if they do so, it will be the result of a delusion to which they will open their eyes sooner or later, and bitterly will they repent having taken such a course. [Applause.] Now, I have a word or two to say—as I am not an Irishman, and never pretended to be—[laughter]—I have a word or two to say to Americans, and I include all those native and adopted citizens who show that their hearts are imbued with the patriotism and love of country and the Constitution which should actuate American citizens. I will allude for one moment to that organization known as the American organization. I have opposed it openly always; I have disliked the secrecy that attends their movements; I disapprove of their oaths; I deny the superior excellence that they claim for men born on the soil, over one who chooses the country in his maturer years and judgment as the land of his adoption; [cheers;] I have always rejected the faith which would proscribe a man in consequence of his religious creed; but, when I make

by the statute of limitations. This motion was granted on motion of Wood's counsel. I desired the case to be sent to a jury of twelve honest men, but Wood preferred not to go there. [Laughter.] I am under the impression that had the case gone there the Wood candidate would have stood a fair chance of conviction. He did not dare to submit to this scrutiny. [Cheers.] Some of the charges which are stated in the indictment formed the subject of a private suit instituted in the Superior Court, and these charges have been substantiated judicially. I hold in my hand a copy of the printed case in the Superior Court in the case of SHELDEN and others against Wood. The plaintiffs were assignees of the claim of a Mr. MARVINE, the partner whom Wood cheated. This book is printed at Wood's expense, [laughter,] and from it I propose to show you the conduct of this man. In the complaint fraud on fraud was specified. Charges of presentation of forged and false letters, of a false bill of sale, of alterations in bills of purchases. The complaint was sworn to. Wood, under oath, denied all the allegations of fraud. The report of referees, some of them chosen by himself, repudiated Wood's answer by reporting in favor of the plaintiffs to the extent of $7,625 09, thus establishing the false swearing of this man. From this decision Wood appealed to the Superior Court. In order to present his whole case it was necessary for Wood to print the evidence, and that is the reason why this immense volume was prepared by Wood. The Superior Court has confirmed, after argument, the report of the Referees—thus stamping still more indelibly the badge of fraud on the defendant. I will not read to you all the items of alterations of bills bought for joint account of himself and partner, charged and proved against him. It is enough to state one bill of purchases was altered from $3 50 to $36 50; another from $12 to $112; and the third item was so materially advanced that I will read it to you from the complaint. [Cheers.] It is as follows:

"That the bill rendered by C. & R. POILLON to the defendant, (Wood,) as made out and delivered by them, was as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Three cartages, 2s | $0 75 |

and sundry other items; which bill was fraudulently altered by the said defendant, or by his procurement, after the delivery thereof, by placing $100 before the said charge of 75 cents, and writing in the same line, after the charge above stated, the words, "Sundry spars, $100—$100 75."

Need I add this item was allowed by the Referees, and the $100 charged against FERNANDO. And this is the man who, with unblushing effrontery, in this hall a few evenings since, spoke of integrity as a qualification for office. Can it be possible that such a man can have the support of any man claiming to be honest. Devotion to regular nominations has compelled many to support him heretofore; but now, when as an individual relying solely on his merits he appeals to the public for their support, I believe that he will utterly fail of success. I will not believe that Tammany Hall can be defeated by such a man, when Tammany Hall presents in opposition the honest man, WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER. [Cheers.] To believe in the success of Wood is to degrade humanity—to blot out from the human heart every trace of respect for honorable feeling. I do not believe that a man leprous with dishonor can defeat a man on whose name not a single stain can be placed. [Cheers.] I do not believe that a character black with charges can outweigh one when all connected with it is refulgent with the lustre of integrity. For the first time we have an opportunity of ascertaining the number of men who will sustain a bad and dangerous man. The nomination of ODYKE is that of an honorable, high-minded citizen, of one against whom not one word can be said. Mr. ODYKE represents a large party, but Wood represents nothing but himself, and I wish to see in this City how many will be found ready to enrol themselves under such a man. The list of his supporters will be indeed the muster-roll of infamy. There are men who say, "I don't care what you say about his crimes. he's smart, and I'll vote for him." Of such men I say, "Beware! they speak from dishonest impulses," and you may as well put your spoons away when they come into your house. And yet it is this name of FERNANDO WOOD, so blackened, which is presented to the electors for support. This the oriflamme to lead us from the darkness of public corruption and profligacy into the daylight of purity and economy. What is wanted, says Wood, in his speech, is "a strong executive head, with nerve, *integrity*, will, courage and capacity." This is his text. Do you think the picture I have given you is a daguerreotype of a man of integrity? As to his courage, the least said about it the better. There never was a bad man anything but a craven coward in the hour of real difficulty. Now I come to his capacity as a public officer. Have we so soon forgotten the administration of Wood, marked as it was by corruption and imbecility? Wood, when he went into power, promised all sorts of reform. He was great in proclamations, great on paper generally, great in messages, but of all political charlatans and of precious humbugs, Wood was the greatest. I speak of him judging by his acts. [Cheers.] When he was Mayor, so recklessly did he use for his personal advancement the Police force, that the Legislature changed the whole system of appointment. Maddened at the deprivation of power, he, the great executor of law, advised open rebellion to the legal authorities of the State, and marked his official career by scenes of riot and bloodshed. His proclamation to the Police, which forms part of the printed cases now before the Courts, is a threat to punish every policeman with his displeasure who should obey the law. Unlike the Mayor of Brooklyn, he drove the men to resistance, and has exposed them to want and misery. I will not believe that those men whom he has sacrificed will sustain him. I hope they will not forget that his acts have reduced them to poverty. We had no heart to feel for them, and the political leader who needlessly sacrifices his friend is as culpable as the officer who on the field of battle misleads his men. No gallant soldier exposes his troops to an unnecessary fire. He gives no order involving unnecessarily the lives of his troops. He avoids unnecessary danger. His first care is for the welfare of his followers. So should it be with a political leader; but Wood had no sympathy with the mass of the Policemen. He wanted to use them. They must be his slaves or nothing. His heartlessness has sent them with their families into the streets to lead for years a life of suffering and privation. Even now he deludes the men by promising them restoration to office. Let them not be deceived. He can do nothing for them. The Legislature is Republican and will not change the present system; at least not to oblige FERNANDO WOOD. If any of these men are in doubt, will they follow Wood or Mr. BRADY, who has been their friend and defender from the earliest moment of their troubles. [Cheers.] Are you to look to further specimens of his violation of law in the *Joseph Walker* swindle, which has resulted in a verdict, which Mr. Wood expects the City to pay, for his violation of law of about $14,000. Are you to find it in a series of prosecutions for his connection with assaults and batteries, arising out of the Police difficulties, in which Wood is convicted by a verdict of a jury in law an accessory. Are these references to violations of law—of defiance of law, recommendations in favor of a man who is to be chief executive officer of the people's will only legally expressed through their laws. When we reach the point of not being governed by law, we have sunk into the abyss of anarchy. We shall hold our lives and property not by law, but by the will of the man of iron rule, who may by chance control power. The light on the altar of liberty burns yet too brightly to permit us to allow an indorsement of any such doctrine. Submission to the law is the great sheet-anchor of the Republic. [Cheers.] And he who attempts to resist this idea is a traitor to Democratic principles.

Have our fellow-citizens forgotten Wood's message in the Fall of 1857, when he attempted to arouse a feeling of rebellion in this community—when the public mind was shocked by a message of the Mayor, calculated to excite the worst elements of this City. Do you not remember that under the excitement produced by Wood that apprehensions were entertained for the safety of the public treasures of the United States in the Sub-Treasury in Wall-street—and that the soldiers of the United States were sent from the garrisons in our vicinity, and *bivouacked* in the basements of the Custom House to protect the gold and silver of the United States? The sentiments of that message Wood has never disavowed, and every vote given for him directly or indirectly, is a support of the doctrine he announced.

Do the liquor dealers know that within a few weeks past prosecutions have been commenced on an ordinance which Wood approved. In 1859, Wood is very Anti-Sabbatarian. It 1855 he was for prosecuting every man who sold lager beer on Sunday. I have here the ordinance which was passed by the Aldermen on March 19, 1855, and was approved by Wood in less than 24 hours after. He approved of it March 20, 1855. The first section provides as follows:

SECTION 1. If any person in the City of New-York shall sell by retail, or deliver in pursuance of any such sale, any wine, ale, lager bier or other strong or spirituous liquor, or shall consent to allow or permit any wine, ale, lager bier or other strong or spirituous liquor by him or her so sold or delivered, to be drank in his or her house, outhouse, garden or other premises whatsoever, without being licensed according to law, or being so licensed shall sell or deliver, or consent to allow or permit any wine, ale, lager bier or other strong or spirituous liquor, sold or delivered as aforesaid, to be drank as aforesaid, on the first day of the week, called Sunday, excepting to boarders and lodgers, or actual travelers, within the provisions of the law, he or she shall for every offence be liable to the pains and penalties hereinafter mentioned.

The third section provides that whenever any person shall be brought before any magistrate, such magistrate shall proceed, as soon as may be, to examine into the subject matter of the complaint, and if it appear, by proof, or by the confession of the accused, that he or she has violated any of the provisions of this ordinance, the magistrate, for each and every such offence, shall proceed to convict the offender of a misdemeanor, and for each and every such conviction, shall fine him or her in a sum not to exceed ten dollars, and in default of the payment of such fine, the MAGISTRATE MAY COMMIT THE OFFENDER TO IMPRISONMENT FOR A period not to exceed one day for each dollar of fine so imposed.

This is Wood's evidence of his peculiar devotion to the interests of the poor man. Poverty and imprisonment, in his opinion, should go together. If such transparent humbug as this kind of devotion to the poor man, can succeed, it will be one of the greatest popular delusions history has yet recorded.

I now come to taxation under Wood. In some remarks I made some two years since, I charged that taxation was enormously increased under Wood. He denied the increase to the extent of my charges, but admitted, in a speech in reply, that at least $600,000 was fairly chargeable to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty. Now, if FERNANDO admits that sum, we will make that a beginning and see what we can add. We have a right to add the arrearages of 1857 and 1858 as the fruits of Wood's administration:

| | |
|---|---|
| Arrearages of 1857 were | $593,966 |
| Arrearages of 1858 | 321,001 |
| Judgment | 880,000 |
| Total | $1,794,967 |

These judgments, in a great measure, arose out of claims of DEVLIN's (Wood's appointment) employes, and out of transactions connected with Wood's administration. They are fairly applicable to the years 1855, 1856 and 1857, during which time Wood held office. I have here a statement showing the state of our taxation; showing how we stand now, and I am happy to say that under a Democrat who sits near me, DANIEL F. TIEMANN, [Cheers,] we have brought matters to a stand. We have advanced in population and promoted great public concerns during the past two years, but we have not increased expenses dollar for dollar for work done in your departments. The increase of taxation arises out of Wood's mismanagement—a legacy he left us, and from which we are now extricating this community.

I have prepared a statement to show you in some respects how we stand now in comparison with past years.

I take the appropriation for the general expenses of the Government of the City and County for the year 1856 ..... $6,340,482 70
Deduct arrearages of 1855 ..... 415,932 83
$5,924,549 87
Add arrearages of 1856 ..... 488,370 47
Expense of 1856, as shown by the tax-levy. $6,412,920 34
For 1857 ..... $7,171,020 65
Deduct arrearages of 1856 ..... 488,370 47
$6,682,650 18
Add arrearages of 1857 ..... 593,966 19
Expenses of 1857 ..... $7,276,616 37
For 1858 ..... $7,210,383 10
Deduct arrearages of 1857 ..... 593,966 19
$6,616,416 91
Add arrearages of 1858 ..... 321,001 06
Actual expense of 1858 ..... $6,937,417 91
For 1859 ..... $8,532,919 01
Deduct arrearages of 1858 ..... 321,001 00
And also judgments applicable to years 1855, 1856 and 1857 ..... 880,000 00
And we have, for the actual expenditure ..... $7,331,918 01

I am happy to state, on the best authority, that the arrearage of the present year will be very small—the principal item being the printing for the Common Council for a few of the last months of the year

The item of $880,900 for judgments is, in fact, an arrearage belonging exclusively to the transactions of the years 1856 and 1857.

| | |
|---|---|
| Adding it to the expenditures of those years | $6,412,920 34 |
| | 7,276,616 37 |
| | 880,000 00 |
| Total | $14,569,563 71 |
| Making an average for the years 1856 and 1857 | $7,284,758 35 per year |
| While the expense of the years 1858 and 1859 is | $14,269,335 92 |
| Or an average per year of | $7,134,667 00 |
| Or about $150,000 less per year. | |

Among the heavy items of increased expense for these latter years are the Central Park improvement—interest—amounting to quarter of a million per year.

The rebuilding of the Hospital on Blackwell's Island.

A vast increase in the expenses of the Board of Education.

The salaries of CONOVER and his clerks, (the Governor's appointee for Street Commissioner,) and those of his rival, (DEVLIN,) have been paid for, and we are not likely to have a repetition of such contests and concomitant expenses.

To defeat a bad, bold man like Wood is the wish of a large majority of the electors. Let me say to sincere lovers of the character of the City, be careful how you throw your vote. I cannot believe that the learned portion of the Democracy will falter; but I desire that Republicans and Americans unite with us to render Wood's defeat certain. Between the divisions of political parties he may succeed, and it is the duty of all to unite in averting such a calamity. To the Republicans who seek the success of the Republican party, even at the sacrifice of the interests of the City, I make no appeal. There is a party madness which controls such men that cannot be reasoned with. But the great mass of the Republican party is not governed by such consideration, and to them I submit that there are reasons why they should support Mr. HAVEMEYER in preference to Mr. ODYKE. Admit that Mr. ODYKE is all that is claimed for him as an honorable, high-minded man; yet he is not the superior of Mr. HAVEMEYER, who is his equal in point of integrity. Mr. ODYKE'S qualities as an independent man and of honesty, lost him the nomination of Senator of the Republican party. Some of the managers of the Republican party who are cooperating with managers on the Wood side of the line, have no desire for the election of such a man as ODYKE. He is used as a conductor to lead off the lightning which is likely to strike FERNANDO. There is a large class of men in the Republican ranks, and may be counted as the most active and influential, whose interests require the defeat of such a man as ODYKE, and the honest voters of the Republicans are to be duped into the belief that the managers wish his election. In the next place, Mr. HAVEMEYER has the advantage of Mr. ODYKE, in experience in public affairs of the City, and for this cause alone should become acceptable.

Again it is said, Mr. TIEMANN was elected by the Republicans. Why should they not elect a Republican man? My answer to it is. Mr. TIEMANN was elected because he was a Democrat, and with great propriety, as the City is largely Democratic. Did not the opinion of people last year object in electing the present Comptroller, of whom it gives me great satisfaction to say he is worthy of his high place. Is it not just and proper, and best for the interests of the City, that whilst the Comptroller belongs to the Opposition, the Mayor should be given to the Democracy. Is not this equipoise the most expedient for the interests of all parties. Again, if a disturbance or riot of any nature should take place, it is more natural that the Chief Officer, belonging to the majority, should have greater moral force. It would be given to him by the fact that he was the representative of the great mass of the popular will. This argument is not mine, but from a prominent citizen, uniformly opposed to the Democratic party, but who told me he supports HAVEMEYER.

The complaint against Tammany Hall has been that she nominated such men. The men who did not want offices repudiated the nomination of men like Wood, and avowed their determination to resist any nomination like his. The Democratic Party knew that they could not elect him even if nominated. The Democracy has now presented in Mr. HAVEMEYER a man without stain, and it is the duty of every Democrat to sustain him. His life is identified with this City. His administration of the Government was creditable to the City, creditable to the Democratic Party. He left the office followed by the shouts of the community, and consents again to accept its responsibilities, not from a wish of his, for his ambition has been gratified, but because he is willing to yield his own interests and feelings and ease to the demands of his fellow-citizens. Mr. HAVEMEYER consents to be a candidate. In this hour of gloom, when there is a feeling in this community that there is an impending danger—that we are in dread of being saddled with the administration of a dangerous man—a man who has been described as CATALINE, who is actuated by the spirit of revenge, of hatred of all that is honest, of all that is conservative and safe in Government. There is much to learn from the experience of Rome. The pages of her history may be well scanned to ascertain what should be our course. Her history hangs out lights by which we can direct our course.

The following account of CATILINE is taken from the *New American Cyclopædia*, edited by Mr. CHARLES DANA, one of the editors of the *Tribune*. Need I say of him that he is an accomplished scholar—that he is accurate in his statements, and generally very just in his estimate of character? Speaking of CATILINE, he says that he spent his youth and early manhood in a career of profligacy and crime, taking a bloody part in the proscriptions of SYLLA, when even some of his own relatives became his victims. He was suspected of criminal intercourse with a vestal, and believed guilty of the secret murder of his first wife and his son, committed in order to marry another woman. *All this did not prevent him at that period of moral decline and general corruption from obtaining important offices, and aspiring to the highest dignities of the republic.* * * * * "The corruption of the times favored his designs; ruined nobles, of all ranks eager to escape by some change the consequences of bankruptcy, profligates and intriguing persons of both sexes, joined him. Many veterans of SYLLA, who had squandered their spoils, were found ready to renew the familiar scenes of proscription—the poor and restless populace could easily be found." The defeat of CATILINE for the consulate drove him into the ranks of the enemies of his country. The eloquent pages of SALLUST describe his courage and desperation in the great battle where he fell "with his feet to his foes." Is not something to be learned from this page of history? The bad man has arisen, but I believe the hour of our degradation has not arrived when he can succeed. There is a freshness of patriotism, a love of integrity and regard for private and public reputation, which will consign to a retirement of infamy every conspirator against the honor and interests of our great metropolis. I have done. Your duty now remains to be performed, and I have no doubt but that next Tuesday will prove that the selection of Mr. HAVEMEYER as Mayor will receive the approval of an overwhelming majority of the electors of this City.

Mr. MCKEON retired amidst deafening cheers, after which Mr. DOHENY was called for, and spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF COL. MICHAEL DOHENY.

Loud calls for "DOHENY! DOHENY!" finally brought that gentleman forward, and, after the applause which greeted his appearance subsided, he said: MR. PRESIDENT AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: I have come here to-night to renounce my allegiance to FERNANDO WOOD, and it is the first time in which I have ever appeared against Mr. Wood. [Applause.] I once renounced my allegiance to the Queen of England, but to-night I am present to renounce my allegiance to FERNANDO WOOD. [Renewed applause.] I have given him my earnest support on two occasions before, but then I supported him because he was the choice and nominee of Tammany Hall. I supported him because he was recognized as the candidate of the great Democratic Party. At the election for Mayor, two years ago, many members of that party refused to abide by the decision of the organization, and as at that time I denounced all such as traitors, because they were untrue to their party pledges, so to-night I denounce FERNANDO WOOD as a traitor, before you all, because he has proved himself untrue to his party pledges. [Applause.] I have nothing to say against FERNANDO WOOD'S private and public character, but I reprobate his attempt to demoralize the great Democratic Party in this City—the only party in this Union that is capable of saving it from destruction. Why, we are on the very verge of civil war. This very week over twenty thousand persons have assembled in the temples of the Northern States, praying and beseeching Almighty God to send all the red horrors of civil war upon us, and that party is the only party which can save the Union from its ravages and its misfortunes. [Applause.] That party, Mr. Wood, with suicidal hand, attempts to overthrow and to crush, because he has been unable to obtain the nomination of Tammany Hall. He says now that Tammany Hall is corrupt—that the party is corrupt—but if that be true, why did he in his righteousness and spotless purity accept two nominations from it? [Laughter.] Surely if it is corrupt now it was corrupt when he was its nominee; and if he had but just discovered the corruption, why did he not get back and endeavor to purify, by his sacred presence, the place where so much corruption existed? [Renewed laughter.]

I did not intend, my friends, to make any speech to-night. You have heard eloquence equal to that of the great DEMOSTHENES. It is now late and I will tax your patience no longer. [Cries of "Go on! go on!"] I am a stranger among you. ["No, no, you are not."] I have come here, however, not as an adventurer, seeking to enrich myself, but because tyranny has thrust me from the land of my birth, and I have no other spot whereon to put the sole of my foot. In my darkened days of Slavery, the Declaration of your American Independence appeared to me as the star of hope shining from on high, and this day, and evermore, shall my hand be raised against him who attempts to strike it down, or make it subservient to his own miserable purposes. [Great applause.] And this I charge against FERNANDO WOOD, that he is endeavoring to overthrow, in this City, the party upon whom depends the integrity of the Union of these States. He is a man who, to satisfy his own miserable ambition, scruples not at anything, and endeavors to disorganize and disturb the party which has been true to the country on every occasion—in its perils by war, pestilence, and famine; the party that has ever been true to the people, the Union, and the sacred Constitution. [Applause.] To you, gentlemen, who are American born, the Declaration of Independence, and the Constitution founded upon that Declaration, are material guarantees of your national existence—you look upon them as a part of your possessions, and you scarcely know or appreciate the extraordinary extent of their benefits. But to us who were born in other lands, they are like the balmy air to a person who has just been released from a bed of sickness. We know and appreciate fully their value and their blessings [Cheers,] And if there be any Irishman here who does not—for a great many have implored me not to come here and set my face against my own people—have only to say that I know nothing but the flag of this country and the integrity of its independence. [Loud cheering.] If there ever be a chance, however, to free the country of my birth from the rule of oppression, I shall be ready to fight and suffer in her behalf, as I have done long before I put my foot upon this soil. [Applause.] Upon this country, I say, every patriot's eye is fixed—whether it looks from a dungeon or from a field made sacred by his blood—yes, hither every eye is turned, from the banks of the Shannon, the Danube and the Po, and let us to-night cast dishonor upon the man who would, in schemes of personal aggrandizement, overthrow this great Democratic party. [Cheers.] If we cannot sustain it in this City, the Union of these States is imperilled.

These are some of the reasons that I have for renouncing my allegiance to FERNANDO WOOD. [Applause.] There are other gentlemen to address you, but before I retire let me invoke the attention of those Irishmen who do not relish Know-Nothingism [laughter] and think there is something wrong in their disfranchisement. [Renewed laughter.] I beseech them not to withdraw their allegiance and support from the Democratic Party, which has ever been true to them. [Applause.] You have heard of Senator HENRY WILSON, of Massachusetts, who formerly made exceedingly bad shoes, [laughter and hisses,] but now the theme of his research is the Constitution. You have heard the proverb "Every shoemaker should stick to his last," but this gentleman is going about putting in different patches in the Constitution of the United States. He reminds me of an anecdote. I was present in London at Freemason's Hall. An assemblage of dukes and duchesses and others met there to sympathize with the Poles. The orator of the occasion was to be RICHARD LALOR SHEIL. He was not present at the appointed hour, and the audience waited long in the utmost anxiety for his appearance. The hall was filled, and finally the Anglo-Saxon portion of the audience desired to hear a lusty tailor, and they set him up to speak to them. He made a vastly better speech than SHIEL. SHIEL, who had entered meantime, was so impressed with it, that he said to O'CONNELL, who sat beside him, "What a pity that man was not educated." O'CONNLL replied, "That's where you are mistaken, DICK. He was educated a tailor and has no backside to his breeches." [Uproarious laughter.] With this parting word to Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, I take my leave. [Long continued applause.]

DR. MERKLE'S SPEECH.

Dr. PHILIP MERKLE was then called upon, and he spoke as follows: FELLOW-CITIZENS: I would deem it highly impolitic, at least at this late hour, to tax your patience by making a long speech. Let me inform you, however, that since 1828, when I cast my first vote, my vote has always been given for the regular Democratic candidate of Tammany Hall. [Applause.] It is my intention and my purpose also at this election to back up the regular Tammany nomination. [Renewed applause.] And, fellow-citizens, when the regular Tammany nomination has been accepted by such a candidate as WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER, I deem it the duty of every honest man—be he Democrat or Republican—I deem it the duty of every honest man to cast his vote for him. [Cheers.] I hope and I know that every honest German adopted citizen will cast his vote at the present election for WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER, and so will every descendant from the old German stock. [Cheers.] Mr. Wood has made a great hue and cry in the papers of this community, to the effect that the Germans are all going for him, but, take my word for it, all the old German citizens—those who have become citizens since 1848—although a great many of them are Republicans, will cast their votes for HAVEMEYER in spite of the German Republican Central Committee. [Cheers.] Mr. VAN BUREN, who has addressed you most eloquently, recited the names of those newspapers which supported HAVEMEYER; but he has forgotten one—the greatest Democratic instrument in the City of New-York in favor of HAVEMEYER—I mean the *New-Yorker Staats Zeitung*. This Democratic paper, printed in the German language, earnestly advocates the election of HAVEMEYER; and you will agree with me that its influence is great when I tell you that its daily circulation is 25,000. You can judge of the influence of that paper, and I can assure you that at least two-thirds of its readers will vote for WM. F. HAVEMEYER. [Loud — applause.] I can assure you that the election of Mr. HAVEMEYER is a matter as certain as a fixed fact. [Cheers.] We have only to go through the form of an election, because all the other candidates will dwindle down on Wednesday evening to a very small minority, and WM. F. HAVEMEYER will be elected Mayor of the City of New-York by an unprecedented majority. [Tremendous applause.] It is incumbent upon you to do your duty, and increase, by your vote and influence, that majority for the election of a Democrat and a man of good principle. Put forth all your energies to make that majority the largest ever given in this City. Put your shoulders to the wheel, and the victory will be yours.

Upon the cessation of the loud and long-continued applause, which Dr. MERKLE'S remarks called forth, Mayor TIEMANN was introduced. He said:

MAYOR TIEMANN'S REMARKS.

GENTLEMEN: It was said two years ago that no Democrat dare run against FERNANDO WOOD. When the nomination was offered to me as a Democrat I accepted it, and dared to run against him. [Applause.] I am happy to say, too, that I defeated him. [Renewed applause.] Now, I never desired the office, and I made up my mind at that time that I never would take the nomination again upon any consideration. As I said the other day at the merchants' meeting at the Exchange, I hope that you will put WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER in my place on the first of January, and I know you are going to do it. [Cheers.] You must let me go home and make paint and putty again. [Great laughter.]

Mr. JOHN ANTHON was next introduced. His remarks were pointed, and elicited enthusiastic applause. When he had concluded, a motion to adjourn prevailed, and the assemblage dispersed, cheering vociferously for its candidates.

The following letter from Hon. JOHN A. DIX was received by the Committee:

LETTER FROM HON. JOHN A. DIX.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Dec. 3, 1859.

GENTLEMEN: I did not receive until late last evening your invitation to address the "Mass meeting of the Democracy at Cooper Institute," this evening, "to ratify the nominations of HAVEMEYER, TILDEN and MCELROY," and I regret that it is not in my power to accept it. I regret it the more because I believe no better nominations could have been made, and because I should have been glad to avail myself of the opportunity of presenting some suggestions in regard to the great interests involved in the pending canvass. I have often had the gratification of addressing the Democracy of this City during political contests, but very rarely when more important issues were to be settled. It is true no national questions are to be decided. But there are interests which vitally concern the prosperity of the City, the security of property, and the exemption of all classes of our citizens from useless and oppressive burdens.

One of the most alarming circumstances attending the administration of our City finances during the last few years is the rapid increase of taxation. It is the more alarming because it is due quite as much to mismanagement and wasteful extravagance as to the growth and increasing necessities of the City. It is still more so because its direct tendency is so to over burden capital and curtail income as to drive out of the City the wealth which has in years past ministered so largely to its prosperity, and sustained so considerable a portion of the expenses of its government.

But it is not the wealth of the City which bears the whole burden of taxation. There is a gross delusion on this subject, which should be corrected. It is the labor of the City, and not its wealth, on which taxation falls most oppressively. Those who earn their bread by the labor of their hands pay a large portion of the City taxes, in augmented rents, and in the enhanced price of all the necessaries of life; and it is they who have the deepest interest in correcting existing abuses, and introducing into the management of the City finances a rigid system of retrenchment.

It is well understood that a large portion of the personal property of the City escapes taxation. As taxes become burdensome, new devices are resorted to for the purpose of concealing it; and the temptation to concealment is always in ratio of the magnitude of the burden to be borne, In this City, of nearly a million of inhabitants, there are only 7,394 persons who pay any personal taxes, and of these 1,561 are non-residents. No one can doubt that a far greater number are possessed of personal property, which, by a variety of contrivances, is concealed from the assessors. The necessary consequence is to throw the greater part of the burden of taxation on real estate. Although the owner pays the tax in the first instance, it is in the end paid by the occupant. As often as the tax is increased, the owner adds it to the rent—thus casting the whole burden on the occupant. It is only when the owner is himself the occupant that the augmented tax falls on him. Every mechanic who hires a house, every laboring man who hires a room, is compelled to bear his portion of the burden; and it is thus that increased taxes bear far more oppressively on the industrious classes than they do on men of large capital. The increased contribution may be made in small installments, and may be spread over a large space of time; but these small sums make up a great aggregate, and it is in this quiet and almost imperceptible manner that labor is compelled to bear so considerable a portion of the burden of taxation. I repeat—the laboring classes of this City have a deeper interest in an honest and economical Government than men of large capital, for they are less able to sustain the share of taxation which falls to them.

The great question presented to them and to the tax-payers is, which of the candidates for the office of Mayor is most likely, from his honesty, his firmness and his familiar knowledge of our municipal affairs, to lead off in the correction of existing abuses? Which is most likely to resist schemes of public plunder and a wasteful expenditure of the City finances? Which is best calculated, from his experience, his integrity, and his characteristic inflexibility of purpose, to detect and thwart the selfish devices of men, who hang about the City Hall and the Executive Departments with the hope of obtaining by improvident and fraudulent contracts, the money which has been paid into the Treasury from the hard earnings of the industrious classes? No man will deny that Mr. HAVEMEYER possesses, in an eminent degree, all the elements of character wich are needed at this juncture to reform the City Government and make it what it ought to be.

Of Mr. TILDEN'S talents, integrity, and firmness I have the same high opinion, from a long and familiar acquaintance with him. He will not only countenance no wrong, but I hazard nothing in saying that his first labors will be directed to reform what has been done amiss, and to aid the chief Municipal officer of the City in bringing about a purer and more disinterested management of its finances.

In closing this hasty note, I cannot forbear to renew the expression of my regret that I am unable to meet the Democracy of the City this evening face to face, and to discuss more in detail the vitally important subjects at which I have of necessity merely glanced. I cannot doubt the result of the election. I believe the good sense of the City will rise above all the devices which have been resorted to for the purpose of concealing the real issue to be decided—reform and honest government, with HAVEMEYER, TILDEN and MCELROY, or a continuance, and probably an aggravation of existing abuses,

I am, very truly, yours, JOHN A. DIX.

Messrs ISAAC V. FOWLER, AUGUSTUS SCHELL, and others, Committee.

## THE CARTMEN INDORSE WM. F. HAVEMEYER.

Pursuant to a call published in the daily papers, a number of carmen assembled at Hanover-square Saturday noon. The meeting was called to order soon after 12 o'clock by Mr. JAMES C. BOGERT, who nominated W. H. KIRBY for Chairman. Mr. KIRBY briefly expressed his thanks for the compliment thus paid to him, and proceeded to read the following list of Vice-Presidents, which was unanimously accepted:

VICE PRESIDENTS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| James Bogert, | Jonathan Miller, | John Flowers, |
| Richard Stanton, | P. Denike, | Hessel Benivay, |
| John D. Hosier, | Church Theall, | Andrew Smith, |
| J. Van Houten, | Peter Mason, | Rich'd Rutherford |
| Wm. P. Wanzor, | George Watson, | Wm. Tuckey, |
| Henry J. Gibb, | H. T. Sammons, | Wm. Cosine, |
| Wm. H. Watts, | Daniel Clark, | Joseph Young, |
| Henry S. Kahl, | Minor Munroe, | James Madden. |

SECRETARIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| A. E. Dubois, | John Cuddy, | John Welsh. |
| E. B. Hersey, | George Ten Eyck, | George N. Smith, |
| Gorham Baker, | Robt. Rutherford. | |

The resolutions, given below, were also adopted by the meeting:

*Resolved*, That in view of the vast municipal interests at stake in the coming contest—in view of the necessity of placing in office gentlemen of known character and tried integrity, for the purpose of stemming the tide of venality and corruption which, unless checked, threatens the most disastrous consequences to the City, we hereby abjure all considerations of party or sectional feeling, and pledge ourselves to a cordial, hearty, and unanimous support of our honored fellow-citizen, WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER, our candidate for the first office in the gift of the citizens of New-York.

*Resolved*, That in WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER we recognize one whose previous administration of the Mayoralty has reflected no less honor on the City than credit to himself; and that the high compliment twice paid to him, of the nomination tendered *by all parties*, who desired an honest and faithful administration of our municipal affairs, in the choice of a fellow-citizen, affords additional evidence of his eminent fitness and qualifications for the office, and of the appreciation of all good citizens, for honor, integrity, and impartiality in the discharge of official duties.

*Resolved*, That we not only indorse, but will heartily support the candidates, in whom we repose entire confidence, of WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER for Mayor, SAMUEL J. TILDEN for Corporation Counsel, and PATRICK MCELROY for Governor of the Almshouse, the administration of the City Government will be intrusted to those in whom our honor, as well as the interests of the City, may be safely confided.

*Resolved*, That we call upon the cartmen and truckmen of the City of New-York, to testify their appreciation of the work and services of WM. F. HAVEMEYER, by depositing their votes for him, in the assurance that his election will secure to all classes a faithful, honorable, and dignified administration of our municipal affairs.

*Resolved*, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the New-York *Sun*, *New-Yorker*, and *Journal of Commerce*, and that when this meeting adjourns, it be adjourned to meet at the Cooper Institute this evening, at 7½ o'clock.

A gentleman then proposed that on account of the coldness of the weather, and the fact that the cartmen must attend to their regular business, the meeting should adjourn, to reunite at the Cooper Institute in the evening. This was carried, with three cheers for HAVEMEYER.

Mayor TIEMANN was present, but persistently refused to speak, referring the assemblage to his speech on Thursday, as embodying his views upon the coming election.

## WOOD MEETING AT KNICKERBOCKER HALL.

The Mozart Hall Democracy of the Ninth, Sixteenth and Twentieth Wards held a ratification meeting at Knickerbocker Hall, corner of Twenty-third-street and Eighth-avenue, Saturday evening. The storm interfered but little with those who had made up their minds to attend the meeting, for few of them were clad in habiliments that might not be worn in the roughest weather without suffering any great degree of deterioration, and most of them were Irish laborers. It was a large gathering and a noisy one.

JAMES CASSIDY, Esq., of the Sixteenth Ward, took the Chair shortly after the appointed hour, and Mr. MATHESON, submitted a series of resolutions indorsing FERNANDO WOOD and the rest of the candidates. They were received with loud shouts of approbation and carried unanimously. During this time processions bearing torches and transparencies, which had been patroling the Wards with bands of music at their heads, were arriving, and the Hall became uncomfortably full.

Hon. LEVI S. CHATFIELD, Dr. R. B. BRADFORD, Judge SCHERMERHORN, J. EDWARD RAWLINGS, and WM. E. ROBINSON spoke. The latter was facetious, and seemed to find very little difficulty in gaining the attention of the crowd, but none of the orators, of course, were received with such loud vociferations, or gained such an attentive ear from the assemblage, as ex-Mayor WOOD himself, He was greeted with repeated cheers. His address was of the same tenor with those which he has recently delivered at political meetings of the same kind. Some songs commemorative of the virtues of Mr. WOOD, and the victory which he expected to achieve, were sung by Mr. GEO. GUY, and the meeting broke up with lusty cheers for WOOD.

## SUICIDE OF THE RESPECTABLES.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

The respectability of New-York is about to commit its biennial *felo de se*, in the selection of its Mayor. With a rare exception this *always* happens. This is not more owing to the indifference than to the bad judgment of the men who govern Gotham "like a flock." FERNANDO WOOD succeeds not so much by his adroitness as by his enemies' stupidity. This he knows better than any one else, and his good-natured opponents know it too, when they give themselves the trouble to reflect. Perhaps, after all, like the eels of the handsome fisherwoman, they "are proud to be skinned" by him. With a single candidate against him he cannot possibly be elected. This was ascertained in the rare exception of the TIEMANN case, two years ago: with two opponents he is perfectly safe.

If Messrs. HAVEMEYER and ODYKE choose to play the part of the "Kilkenny cats" and devour each other to the "tips of the tails," why should not FERNANDO occupy their places? FERNANDO is a *Union* man, and combines happily all the "easy virtue" of New-York—which has been ascertained by figures to be a little less than half of the whole. If his two opponents divide what is left of our voting population, (equally or otherwise,) the inquiry suggests itself, what good will it do them? This we all know, if we take the trouble to think; and yet we spend our time and money on getting up a sham triangular fight. Banners are painted, rooms hired, meetings held, money lavished, business neglected, a fortnight of precious time lost, and the whole City given up to care and anxiety, to enact a farce, which every sane man knows is to end in the election of the very man they make a pretence of defeating. If "at lovers perjuries Jove laughs," what a cachinnation must that once-esteemed personage keep up over the self-stultification of our entire people? It may be very gratifying to the friends of candidates to see their champions make a "good run," and it is all very fine to say, "Stick to your nomination," "Support your man,"—the result of such support is to make a fool of him, and fools of ourselves. The best advice you can give them is—"Gentlemen, meet together and *toss up*, (if you cannot get at it any other way,) who must retire; one of you *must*, if you don't intend to be *both beaten*. When you have settled this matter, "go in," with your friends, for the sole candidate, and you will elect him.

Remember, in the canvass of 1856, the whole vote was ..... 77,741
Barker ..... 25,000
Bleecker ..... 9,600
Libby ..... 4,600
Whiting ..... 3,600—42,800
Wood ..... 34,500
—eight thousand votes less than half.

Many, if not most of our elections, are carried by minority candidates. Why is this? It is that we "are ignorant in spite of experience," or have we "become more wicked with less temptation?"

FACT.

## CARD FROM DR. SCHIRMER.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Dec. 3, 1859.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

It is stated in this morning's issue of your paper that I was one of the speakers at the Republican meeting at Volks Garden last evening. Please correct the statement, as it is an error, in your evening edition.

Yours respectfully,
Dr. WILLIAM SCHIRMER, Coroner.

## Army Intelligence.

By order of the Acting Assistant Adjutant-General of the Department of TEXAS, of Nov. 12, five companies of infantry and three companies of artillery were ordered to proceed immediately to old Fort Merrill, on the Neuces, for the purpose of repulsing the parties under CORTINAS, who were stationed at various points between the Neuces and the Rio Grande. The entire force was to be under the command of Major S. P. HEINTZELMAN.

Leave of absence for sixty days has been granted to Second-Lieut. HENRY M. LAZELLE, Eighth Infantry, New-York.

# THE ELECTION TO-M

He is a painter, and has never been run for office before. A thorough-going Republican, clear-headed and earnest advocate for reform in City Government, and as honest as the day is long, he has been selected to run for the office. He will poll a good many votes.

HENRY ANDERSON, a lawyer, is the nominee of the Temperance Party. Accustomed to briefs, he will doubtless receive a brief number of votes.

A second Tammany candidate is JOHN FRAZIER, a blacksmith, never up for office before, and not a taxpayer.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

The Democracy are divided in this District, and two candidates are in the field—GILBERT M. PLATT for Tammany Hall; JAMES G. COFFEY for Mozart; and WM. LAIMBEER for the Republicans.

MR. PLATT is now a member of the Board of Councilmen from the Third District, which is the only office he ever held. He is a builder by occupation, and resides in the Eighteenth Ward. He has not been a prominent, or at least a talking member of the Board of Councilmen, and is not so well known as some of his colleagues. But his course there appears to have satisfied his constituents, who now present him as a candidate for the Board of Aldermen. He is an American, about 36 years of age, married, and pays taxes.

JAMES G. COFFEY, the Mozart nominee, keeps a porter-house at the corner of Third-avenue and Fourteenth-street. He never before ran for, or held office of any kind. He is a man of about 40—is married and pays taxes.

WM. LAIMBEER, Jr., the Republican candidate, is a member of the Board of Councilmen, with which body he took his seat for the first time a year ago. He has resided in his district for over 20 years, and is well known as a successful builder. His course as Councilman has given good satisfaction to his constituents. He has been connected with the military for a great number of years, and is at present Assistant-Quartermaster of the Seventh Regiment, with which body he enjoys a large degree of personal popularity. He is a Mason and a Son of Malta.

This District is now represented by JOHN J. BRADLEY, a Democrat.

THE SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

The candidates for Aldermanic honors in this District are GEORGE J. GREGORY and TERENCE FARLEY.

MR. GREGORY is the nominee of the Republicans, and has the American indorsement. He has never held any public office, and although an active worker among the Republicans ever since the organization of this party, has refused to run for any office until the present nomination. He is a storage and forwarding merchant in Beaver-street, and resides in Second-avenue. He is thoroughly conversant with City affairs and his integrity is undoubted. By assiduous attention to business he has amassed large wealth and is consequently a heavy tax payer.

TERENCE FARLEY is the Tammany and Mozart Hall candidate. The name of Mr. FARLEY is better known to the public than that of Mr. GREGORY, but the increased familiarity with his name it is to be feared arises from causes not likely to help him very much materially. An indictment is now hanging over his head, or at least was recently, for alleged breach of contract in various Corporation jobs. For years he has been largely engaged in public contracts, and is supposed to have made himself rich by the means—the general crowning result of Corporation work. Mr. FARLEY has never had the honor of being run for any municipal office before. There has been strong talk of putting forward an opposing independent Democratic candidate, and it is rumored that it will be done even yet. Unless this is done there can be but little doubt of Mr. FARLEY's election.

Alderman MCSPEDON, President of the Board of Aldermen, now represents this District in the Board.

CANDIDATES FOR COUNCILMEN.

There are now four Councilmanic Districts, corresponding with the Senatorial Districts, but having different numerical designations—the First Councilmanic District corresponding to the Fourth Senatorial District, the Second to the Fifth, the Third to the Sixth, and the Fourth to the Seventh. Six Councilmen are to be elected from each district—the Board of Councilmen, as at present constituted, comprising twenty-four members. As might naturally be supposed, the multiplicity of opposing factions have caused nearly three times as many candidates to be put forward as there are men to be elected. Eleven members of the present Board are in the field for re-election. Of the remaining candidates the average come up to about the usual standard of Councilmen. Most, however, are new men, who never have had any experience in the administration of public affairs. We give below, under the heads of the different districts, brief sketches of the candidates.

FIRST DISTRICT.

This district comprises nine Wards, from the First to and Eighth inclusive, and the Fourteenth Ward. There are virtually only two sets of candidates running here, the Tammany, Mozart Hall, and Americans all being agreed upon five candidates, and splitting only on two men. The Republicans run an independent ticket, but the strength of the Opposition and Democratic majority in the district leaves but little question as to the result.

ANTHONY J. MCCARTY is the first name on the list of candidates, having received the triple indorsement of Tammany, Mozart Hall and the Americans. He is a member of the present Board of Councilmen, and was a member of the preceding Board. He is a plumber by trade, and before his election as Councilman did a good many jobs in his line for the Corporation. The result of his Corporation work was an ability to invest in City lots and other real estate, and present obligations to contribute his share to the tax-levy. He is now employed at the Navy Yard as head plumber. Except as a member of the Board of Councilmen, he has never held any public office. His place of business in New-York is Fulton-street. On last Friday evening—as has already been reported in the TIMES—he was arrested, charged with having fatally stabbed—in a drinking row on last New-Year's eve—PATRICK COSGROVE, a noted Sixth Ward rowdy. MCCARTY alleges that his arrest was a mere piece of political trickery, effected at the instigation of Ex-Mayor WOOD, in revenge for his refusal to give his influence to help MR. WOOD's election to the Mayoralty. The quirks of the law have proved potent enough to effect his release on bail, and allow him to look personally after his own interests on election day.

WILLIAM H. BULTEEL, who is the second on the Tammany list, and favored with the indorsement of Mozart Hall and the Americans, resides in the Second Ward. He has long been known as a popular vender of oysters in Fulton Market. He is a member of the present Board of Councilmen, and is now up for re-election for the third term. To say nothing of his personal popular characteristics and unflinching devotion to party, the strong combination in his favor must effect his reelection. He has never held any other office than that of Councilman. He is a native New-Yorker, married, and about 40 years of age.

JOSEPH SHANNON, the third on the Tammany, Mozart Hall and American ticket, is being run for the first time as candidate for political office. His business is that of grain-bag maker in Water-street, near Fulton. He was born in this City, has a large family, and is generally remarked as industrious and honest.

MORGAN JONES is the fourth joint candidate of Mozart Hall, Tammany and the Americans. He is a member of the present Board, and also seeks re-election. The smallest man in the City councils—being almost dwarfish in size—he is credited with doing as much work as the biggest, and as watchful of the most in looking out for the City's interest. He is a plumber by trade, and still carries on the business in Pearl-street, near Centre. With the exception of being Councilman, he has never held office before. He is married, is 35 years old, and pays taxes.

JOHN HALEY, the Tammany and Mozart candidate, is employed as clerk in the District-Attorney's office, having been appointed to the clerkship by N. BOWDITCH DESHY, and having retained the position ever since. He is unmarried, pays no taxes, and, excepting his present clerkship, has never held any office.

HENRY LUX, the Tammany and American candidate is a German shoemaker, and lives in Spring-street, in the Eighth Ward. He has never been up for office before. He is a middle-aged man, and pays taxes on property acquired by indefatigable appliance of his awl and use of lapstone accompaniment.

HARRIS BOGART, who has been nominated by the Americans, is an old resident of the Eighth Ward, and for years has dealt out his jokes and fish—the former sometimes more scaly than the latter—in Clinton Market. Alderman BOGART, of Brooklyn, is his brother. He is a tax-payer, and, of course, as partially evidenced by his being on the American ticket, is to the manor born.

THOMAS SMITH, who stands alone on the Mozart Hall ticket, is a butcher in Clinton Market, his stand being almost *vis à vis* to that of Mr. BOGART, the last-named candidate and rival contestant for political honors. He is a man of wealth, and, of course, has his name enrolled among the list of tax-payers.

NOAH L. FARNHAM heads the Republican list of candidates. He has long been known as an indefatigable worker in the interests of the Fire Department, and for years held the office of Assistant Engineer. He is a wholesale dry-goods dealer in Chambers-street. For the past three years he has taken quite an active part in politics, and has not only shown himself to be a ready, off-hand talker, but thoroughly posted in municipal matters.

WILLIAM H. CAULFIELD, the second Republican candidate, is a cooper and works at his trade in Trinity-place. He has a number of hands in his employ, and though never having dabbled much in politics, has shown himself a shrewd political observer, while his integrity stands undoubted. He is about forty years old, married and pays taxes.

CHARLES H. HALL, the next Republican candidate, is a house-painter by occupation, his place of business being in Madison-street. He is a young man, of fair talent and industrious. He has been Inspector of Elections on two or three occasions, and for a time was Canal-boat Inspector under Governor CLARK. He is a brother of ARCHIBALD HALL.

ISAAC J. DUCKWORTH, the next on the Republican list, is an Engineer, whose office is in Canal-street. He stands high in his profession, and during the past two or three political canvasses, has taken a prominent and influential part in local politics in the Republican ranks. He has never been before the people for public office until the present time.

The name of WARREN ROOSEVELT appears on the list as the fifth Republican candidate. He may be a good man, and a good deal more, but the efforts of our Reporter to ascertain any particulars regarding him, or in fact whether there is any such man in the City were futile. A lawyer of the same initials upon being asked whether he was running for Councilman, gave the laconic and unsatisfactory response, "No, not while I am in my senses."

WILLIAM PARKER, the last Republican candidate in this District, is a daguerreotypist. He is a single man, pays taxes, and for the first time in his life is a candidate for public office.

In this District there is another Mozart Hall ticket upon which appear the names of three candidates not specified among those enumerated above. The first on the second list is JOHN BAULCH, hatter in Chatham-place, who for three years previous to the present year was a member of the Board. Mr. BAULCH is one of the Assistant Engineers in the Fire Department, and a tax-payer.

JAMES BURNS, the second man on this list, is the proprietor of Central Hall, corner of Grand and Centre street, and formerly kept the coffee and cake saloon corner of Bowery and Broome streets. He has never held office.

THOMAS MCMANNERS, the third opposing Mozart candidate, is a saw-setter in Pearl-street, and has also never held office. He pays no taxes.

SECOND DISTRICT.

This District comprises the Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth and Seventeenth Wards. All parties are represented by candidates, and their number is legion. The Tammany nominees are JOHN VAN TINE, JOHN HOUGHKIRK, EDWARD COSTELLO, JOHN MCCONNELL, FRED. ROLLWAGON and JOHN RYAN. Mr. VAN TINE has been a member of the Board of Councilman for the last four years. He has always been nominated by the Democrats, but has generally had the indorsement of the Americans, as he has this year. His course as a member of the Board is pretty generally known, and need not be commented on here. He is proprietor of the well-known Shanghai Restaurant and Lunch-room, No. 2 Dey-street, owns property and pays taxes. He has never held any office but that for which he is now nominated.

JOHN HOUGHKIRK is of of German descent, was born in New-York, and now holds the office of Inspector in the Custom-house. He formerly held a position in the Street Commissioner's Office, under NAT. SEELY. He has never held an elective office. He is a married man, about 30 years of age, and is not a tax-payer.

EDWARD COSTELLO is an Irishman by birth, and a butcher by trade. He was Councilman in 1858, and ran again at the last election, but was defeated. He has held no office except that of Councilman. His age is about 40. He has received the indorsement of Mozart Hall.

JOHN MCCONNELL is an adopted citizen, of Irish birth, and is a member of the present Board of Councilmen. He was also member of the same Board in 1857. He is 33 years of age, a bookbinder by trade, and a tax-payer.

FREDERICK ROLLWAGON is a butcher by trade, and does business at Catharine Market. He is 26 years of age, of German descent, born in this City, and never before was a candidate for or held any office.

JOHN RYAN is also a new man, never having before run for office. He is about 25 years of age, an Irishman by birth, and keeps a feed-store in First-avenue.

The Mozart Hall Party of this District present as separate candidates the names of EDWARD L. MURPHY, JAS. RILEY, MICHAEL DALTON and ANDREW MULLIGAN.

MR. MURPHY is an American by birth, and keeps a policy office in Clinton-street. He is about 32 years of age, and is said to be a tax-payer. He never before ran for office. He has received the indorsement of the Americans of his District.

JAMES RILEY we have not been able to identify with sufficient certainty to give any accurate statements respecting him. There are about twenty of that name in the Directory, and voters who are in doubt can select one anywhere.

The same difficulty is met with in the name of MICHAEL DALTON. There have been so many withdrawals and changes among the Mozart men of this District that it is difficult to state with certainty who is running. We are informed that MICHAEL DALTON is an Irishman, 26 years of age, and never held an office.

ANDREW MULLIGAN is an Irishman, and now holds an Inspectorship in the Custom House. He was member of the Board of Councilmen in 1856. He was once Captain of the Seventeenth Ward Police, and was removed for misconduct. His age is about 27. He is not a tax-payer.

The Republican candidates in this District are THOS. G. HALL, ALONZO REYNOLDS, ELIAS H. GIFFORD, JOSEPH L. PERLEY, BERNARD SCHWARTZ and WM. T. ASHMAN.

MR. HALL is a present member of the Board, having held the office one term. He is agent for a piano-forte manufactory in Rivington-street. He is also engineer in the Seventy-first Regiment. He is a married man, 27 years of age, and a tax-payer. His course as a member of the present Board has been highly honorable and entirely satisfactory to his constituents. He has received the indorsement of the American Party, and will undoubtedly be elected.

ALONZO G. REYNOLDS is now School Commissioner from the Thirteenth Ward. He is about 50 years of age, and follows the business of cartman. He has never held any office except School Commissioner. He owns property and pays taxes.

ELIAS H. GIFFORD is a salesman in the house of CORNELL & AMMERMANN, Park-place. He has never before run for office. He is a married man, 35 years of age, and is not a tax-payer. ANDREW CRAFT was first nominated for the office, but having declined to run, Mr. GIFFORD was asked to take his place. He has received the indorsement of the Americans—Mr. JAEGE, their nominee, having withdrawn.

JOSEPH L. PERLEY is a young man, and is in partnership with his father in the foundry business, in Columbia-street. He never held office, and was never before a candidate. He is very popular with the young men of his district, and will undoubtedly be elected. He has been indorsed by the Americans.

BERNARD SCHWARTZ is a German by birth, and is captain of Company H, Sixth Regiment. He never before ran for office. He is a married man, about 35 years of age, and follows the occupation of clerk in a mercantile house.

WM. T. ASHMAN is in the fruit business at Fulton Market. He is a young man, 25 years of age, and never before ran for office. He has been indorsed by the Americans.

THIRD DISTRICT.

The Ninth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Eighteenth Wards comprise the Third Councilmanic District. With here and there an exceptional name, three sets of candidates are being run respectively by Tammany, Mozart Hall and the Republicans. The Americans have no distinct ticket, but are selecting their men from the other candidates. At present there are eighteen candidates running for the six vacancies to be made in this District on the last of the present month.

ALEXANDER L. SHAW is the first Tammany candidate. He is a wholesale basket-maker, and lives in the upper part of Washington-street, where is his manufactory. He is a native New-Yorker, a tax-payer, and has never occupied any public office.

CORNELIUS W. CAMPBELL, the second Tammany candidate, is a young man and unmarried. He is now inspector of Streets under Street Commissioner SMITH. He was born in this City, is well educated and fully acquainted with City matters. He has never held any office excepting the one he now fills.

PIERCE C. KANE, the third nominee of Tammany, is a broker in Wall-street. He was associated with the Fifth-avenue movement, and it is charged that his name is put forward in this connection to give tone and dignity to the ticket, or in other words cause the balance of the ticket to be more graciously gulped down. He has never held office, and is a tax-payer. The Americans have indorsed his nomination.

BENJAMIN F. BARKER, who is the fourth candidate on the Tammany list, is a dyer in Bleecker-street. By working hard at his business he has secured himself a handsome competency, and by similar hard work for his party, has secured the present nomination. He has never been an incumbent of a public office, or candidate for one till now.

JOHN BAKER, the next Tammany candidate, is a master cooper. He has been successful in making the heads of barrels, but whether he will make much headway in politics remains to be seen. He is a tax-payer, and has lived in this City most of his life. He was born in one of the central counties of this State.

SAMUEL T. MUNSON, the last of the Tammany candidates, is a locksmith, and resides and carries on business in Eighth-avenue. He is said to be an American by birth. He is about 30 years of age, has never held office, and pays no taxes. He has received the Mozart Hall indorsement.

MATTHEW FALLEN, who heads the list of Mozart Hall candidates, appears to be a man "to fortune and fame unknown." Sedulous inquiries at nearly all the probable places in the district where he might be supposed to be known, if known at all, were ineffectual in identifying him. He may be a good man and—may not be.

STEPHEN A. PERRINE, the second Mozart candidate, is an undertaker, and his place of business is in Third-avenue, near Seventeenth-street. He is a young man, only a few years passed his majority, pays no taxes, and for the first time in his life has the pleasure of seeing his name placarded as a candidate for public office.

GILBERT MATTHEWS, the next Mozart candidate, is foreman in the marble-yard of Messrs. JAMES & BEAL, corner of Thirteenth-street and Abingdon-square. He is also unmarried, a non-tax-payer, and has never held office.

LAWRENCE W. VAN WART, also a Mozart Hall candidate, keeps a grocery-store corner of Sullivan and Amity-streets, where he has carried on business for years. A year ago he was candidate for Councilman in the same district, but was defeated. He is a tax-payer, and is highly spoken of as a man of untiring industry and integrity.

JOHN P. GAW, the last Mozart candidate, is a young man, a painter by trade; has a shop at the corner of Amity and Mercer-streets. He pays no taxes, and has never been a candidate for office until the present campaign.

ABRAHAM LENT, member of the present Board, has been renominated by the Republicans for the same position. During his brief career as Councilman, he has taken an active and leading part in subjects demanding the attention of that body. He is a member of the well-known firm of Broadway tailors, CRONEY & LENT, and pays taxes. New-York City is his native place, and he has never held office before.

DANIEL DARROW, the second Republican candidate, is also up for reëlection, he being a member of the present Board. His conduct while in the Board has met with the general approval of his constituents. His business is said to be hiring docks and piers from the City and rerenting them to private parties. By this means he is reported to have accumulated a large property. He has never held any office except that of Councilman.

JAMES GALLOWAY, the third Republican nominee, is a house-painter in Seventh-avenue. He is a young man, does not pay taxes, and is now up for office for the first time.

JOHN MARALINS, the fourth Republican candidate, is a freight agent in the employ of the Hudson River Railroad Company. He has never been presented for public office until the present time. He is unmarried, does not pay taxes, and was born in this City.

HENRY C. PARK, the next Republican candidate on the list, keeps a dry goods store the corner of Twenty-fourth-street and Sixth-avenue. He is an Englishman by birth, but has resided most of his life in this City. He is a tax-payer but has never been up for any office before.

JAMES INGRAIN, the last Republican nominee, is a plumber doing business corner of Twenty-fifth-street and Fourth-avenue. He has never been a candidate for office before. He pays taxes and is a native of New-York.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

In this District all three of the parties are running separate candidates. The Tammany candidates are JOHN MCQUADE, FREDERICK THILEMAN, ALEXANDER FREAR, Col. A. V. VOSBURGH, PHILIP HANNIVAN, and THOS. MCCOY.

JOHN MCQUADE is an Irishman, and keeps a liquor-store in Harlem. He has never held any office, and was never before a candidate.

FREDERICK THILEMAN is also a new man, never having previously run for office. He keeps a grocery in Third-avenue.

ALEX. FREAR is a member of the present Board of Councilmen. This is the only office he ever held, and his right to this was sharply contested by his Republican opponent, Mr. MCADAM. The vote was exceedingly close, but Mr. FREAR succeeded in maintaining his right to the seat. He keeps a wholesale liquor-store in Pine-street. He is about 40 years of age, married, and pays taxes.

Col. VOSBURGH is the well-known Commander of the Seventy-first Regiment. He never held an elective office, but was once first auditing clerk in the Custom house. He is now Secretary of the Everett Fire Insurance Company. He is about 35 years of age, a married man, and tax-payer. He has received the indorsement of the Tax-payers Convention of his District, and also of a portion of the Mozart-Hall Party.

PHILIP HANNIVAN is a single man, 27 years of age, of Irish parentage, and now holds the position of Recording Clerk in the Register's Office. He was never before a candidate for an elective office. He owns property and pays taxes.

THOS. MCCOY is an Irishman, and keeps a porter-house on the corner of Fourth-avenue and East Thirty-second-street. He was once convicted of assault and battery, and served thirty days in the City Prison. That was several years ago, however, and he has since had ample time to reform. He is a tax-payer, and never held an office.

The Mozart nominees of this District are TERRENCE MCGUIRE, ROGER DOLAN, CARAN PERKINS, GEO. W. MEEKS, EDWARD TIMPSON, and FRANCIS RUPERT.

TERRENCE MCGUIRE is an Irishman, and follows the business of a street contractor. Like most of the contractors, he is a strong partisan of FERNANDO WOOD, and if he should be elected Councilman, and his leader Mayor, the millenium, in the estimation of Mr. MCGUIRE, would be attained. Mr. MCGUIRE is about 40 years of age, a tax-payer, and never held an office.

ROGER DOLAN is an Irishman, and a horse-doctor. He does not do much business, is a tax-payer, and never held office.

CARAN PERKINS is a Custom-house Inspector. He never ran for office before. He is a tax-payer, and about 40 years of age.

GEO. W. MEEKS is a broker, doing business in Pine street. He lives in the Twenty-first Ward, is a married man, and never before ran for office.

EDWARD TIMPSON is a real estate agent, and has an office in West Forty-eighth-street. He is a strong Wood man, and was nominated by the Mozart faction at Syracuse as a candidate for the Court of Appeals, but withdrew in favor of the Tammany nominee, Mr. LEWIS. He has run for office at various times, and always got defeated. His age is about 35, and he is not a tax-payer.

FRANCIS RUPERT is a German, and keeps a lager bier brewery, with a saloon attached, in Forty-seventh-street, betwen Second and Third avenues. He never held office.

The Republican candidates in this District are Jonathan T. Trotter, Charles McCarthy, Daniel Townsend, Charles C. Pinckney, Ira A. Allen, and Charles N. Decker.

Mr. TROTTER is an American, and carries on the India-rubber business at Harlem. He is about 28 years of age, a married man, a tax-payer, and never run for or held office of any description.

CHAS. MCCARTHY is a native of this City, of Irish descent. He keeps a drinking saloon on the corner of Forty-second-street and Third-avenue. This is the first time he has ever run for office. He is a tax-payer, and is about 30 years of age.

DANIEL TOWNSEND is at present a member of the Board to which he is renominated. He is a builder by occupation, about 40 years of age, married, and lives in the Twentieth Ward. He never held any other office than the one he now fills. He has pursued a quiet course in the Board, and is believed by his constituents to be strictly upright and honest. He has been indorsed by the Tax-payers, in place of Mr. MILWARD, declined.

CHAS. C. PINCKNEY is a real estate agent, and has an office in Wall-street. He was until recently Grand Master of the I. O. of O. F. for the Southern District of New-York. He is a married man, about 40 years of age, and a large tax-payer. He has never been a candidate for, or held any office, which is more than can be said of any other member of the Pinckney family.

IRA A. ALLEN is now a member of the Board. He belongs to the firm of ALLEN & STEVENS, lumber-dealers, in Eleventh-avenue. His course as a member of the Board has been eminently satisfactory to his constituents, and he is now renominated by the Republican Party, and has the indorsement of the Americans, and also of the Tax-payers' Convention of his District. He is 33 years of age, a married man, and a tax-payer.

CHARLES N. DECKER is also a member of the present Board of Councilmen, to which he was elected by a combination of the Republicans and Americans. He is an oil dealer in James-slip. He never held any office except his present one. He has been renominated by the same parties that elected him last year, and has also been indorsed by the Tax-payers Party.

The Americans of this District are running an independent candidate, Mr. J. L. NORRS, who was a member of the Board in 1856. He is a manufacturer of varnish, is about 45 years of age, and is universally spoken of as a good man.

The Tax-payers Party of the District are also running two candidates of their own—HAMLIN BABCOCK and THOS. C. SMITH. Mr. BABCOCK is a member of the Board at present, having been elected by the Republicans, who dropped him this year in favor of Mr. MCCARTHY. Mr. SMITH is a builder, a tax-payer, and never held office. The District comprises the Twelfth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second Wards.

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

There are two School Commissioners from each Ward. They are elected for two years, and compose, as a body, the Board of Education. Half of the Board, or one Commissioner from each Ward, is elected annually. The magnitude of the interests committed to the charge of the Board of Education, holding as it does the entire control of all the public schools of the City, including the Free Academy and normal schools, and involving an annual expenditure of over a $1,000,000, renders the office of School Commissioner next in importance to that of a member of the Common Council. And yet comparatively minor attention is paid to this Board in the selection of candidates for office. Following will be found brief sketches of some of the more prominent of the candidates now in nomination:

J. A. TIMPSON, of the Second Ward, is a clerk in a wholesale dry goods store. He has been a member of the Board for the last two years, and voted in favor of reading the Bible in the Common Schools.

JAMES A. TUTHILL is also a member of the present Board, a position which he has held for two terms. He keeps a wholesale liquor store in Warren street. He is an advocate for the reading of the Bible in the Public Schools.

THOS. STEVENS is at present a member of the Board of Aldermen. He is an Irishman by birth, and opposes the reading of the Bible in the Schools.

DANIEL COGER is a member of the present Board of Education, a shipjoiner by occupation, a taxpayer, and a man of sterling integrity. He favors the reading of the Bible in the Schools.

JOHN R. LYDECKER, of the Eighth Ward, was a member of the Board a year ago, but failed to get a nomination from his party at the last election. He is a Custom-house officer, and is said to be in favor of the Bible in the Schools, and will, undoubtedly, be elected.

B. A. MORGAN has been a School Trustee for four years, and is now put forward by a portion of the Republicans, and a large class of independent voters, for Commissioner. He keeps a hardware store in Cortlandt-street.

C. E. GILDERSLEEVE is now a member of the Board, having been elected by the Republicans and Americans. He is a popular man in his ward, and his course in the Board of Education has been satisfactory to his constituents. His business is that of a stationer. He favors the Bible in the Schools.

DANIEL SLOPE is a member of the present Board, and keeps a stationery store in John-street. His course in the Board has led to the imputation that there is a more intimate connection between his business as a stationer and his position as a member of the Board, than the necessities of the public require. He favors the reading of the Bible in the Schools.

D. H. GILDERSLEEVE, of the Thirteenth Ward, is a man prominent in the Republican Party, an influential citizen of his ward, and is in favor of the Bible in the Schools.

RICHARD WARREN, of the Fifteenth Ward, is now President of the Board, and favors the reading of the Bible in the Schools. He is an auctioneer, and is put forward by the Republicans.

ROBERT A. ADAMS, of the Sixteenth Ward, is now a member of the Board, a lawyer by profession, and was last year a candidate for the Presidency of the Board. He votes for the Bible in the Schools.

JAS. CUSHING, of the Seventeenth Ward, is also a member of the present Board, and voted in favor of the Bible in the schools. He is auditor in the office of the Adams Express Company.

WM. E. CURTIS, of the Eighteenth Ward, is a lawyer, and member of the present Board. He opposed the reading of the Bible in the Schools. His Republican opponent for the same Ward, H. A. HURLBUT, is a merchant, and is in favor of the Bible in the Schools.

A. V. STOUT, Democratic nominee of the Twenty-first Ward, is well known as the present City Chamberlain. He is a gentleman of ability, public spirit, and high personal character. He is an active member of one of the most numerous religious denominations, and will make an efficient and valuable school officer.

The tax-payers of the Twentieth Ward have put forward for Commissioner an excellent candidate, in the name of Mr. JOHN HOOPER. Mr. HOOPER was formerly member of the Board of Councilmen, when he was distinguished for sterling integrity and quiet attention to his duties. His business is that of an advertising agent.

The Republicans of the Nineteenth Ward have nominated ADDISON BROWN, a young lawyer, for Commissioner; H. J. ARMSTRONG, an extensive builder, for Inspector; and WM. G. KING, of Columbia College, and JAS. MILLER, for Trustees—all excellent nominations.

THE MUNICIPAL CRISIS.

A SENSIBLE REPUBLICAN VIEW.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

As one of the voters in the approaching contest, I feel bound to thank you for the stand the TIMES has taken. Whatever the result may be, your friends, as well as yourselves, can look back with satisfaction to the work performed in endeavoring to place an honest, upright man at the head of our City Government. I am a Republican, and feel a deep interest in the success of Republican principles. As such, I would like to reason with my political brethren, and ask the favor of a place in your columns to do it.

Friends, what is our duty in the approaching contest? Setting aside our party leaders and those who live by trading in politics, we find ourselves, as citizens, deeply interested in the administration of good government. We care but little who fills the public offices, *provided* they are filled by men in whom we can repose confidence. To illustrate, let me refer to MYNDERT VANSCHAICK and ROBERT T. HAWS. These gentlemen fill very important trusts, but who feels any solicitude respecting their faithfulness? Could we feel thus if FERNANDO WOOD again grasps the reins of power? Every sensible man must know, as the TIMES has stated from the outset, that either WOOD or HAVEMEYER will be our next Mayor. *Our vote*, as Republicans, is about one-third of the whole number when fully concentrated on our candidate. Suppose OPDYKE, for the sake of argument, should poll our full vote, then, in order to succeed, or even to stand one chance in three of success, *our opponents must be exactly divided.* In such an event, a few votes *might* decide in our favor; but, can any sane man be verdant enough to rely on such nice calculations? Ask your neighbors and friends how they propose to vote, and I think you will find not a few will answer, "HAVEMEYER." "Why?" "Because OPDYKE does not stand the least chance of success, and we mean to go for an honest, upright man in preference to one whom we regard with abhorrence, and whose success will fill our citizens with dread and fear." Read that artful, brazen speech of his delivered in the Cooper Institute, and learn that he tells you his political enemies must feel his "Hate." Shall we punish ourselves and entail evil upon our City, upon our institutions, and upon our children, to gratify our stubborn political leaders, whose highest ambition appears to be to smash up the Tammany machine, and gain, as they suppose, some political advantage hereafter? The idea is perfectly humiliating.

For one, I will not be so bound to any party that I cannot exercise the right of private judgment in political faith. I shall vote for HAVEMEYER, and persuade all I can to do likewise. If our Republican friends will generally adopt this rule and act vigorously, WOOD can be defeated, and our City saved from the horrors of a ruler who demonstrates by his speeches that he is ready to pull any wire and array one class of citizens against another to carry his ends. He is pouring out money freely to buy up influential men; let him be elected, and he will have influence to *sell.* Wo be to that political opponent who may need his signature to a check for services rendered the City. They will have cause then to remember his "*Hate.*" B.

HON. LINN BOYD WISHES TO DECINE A NOMINATION.—The following card signed by Hon. LINN BOYD, United States Senator, is published in the Kentucky papers, dated Paducah, Nov. 28:

"I notice that my friends in a number of counties have thought proper to make use of my name in connection with the office of United States Senator. I have been confined for nine or ten months, and although the disease which has prostrated me seems somewhat abated, yet for some weeks past I have been so afflicted with neuralgia that I will not be able to enter upon official duties at the opening of the session of the Legislature; but flatter myself with the hope of doing so at some future day.

From these circumstances, taken in connection with the fact that my party, with a peculiar unanimity, thought proper to assign to me the position I now occupy, I would suggest to my friends the propriety of withdrawing my name, altogether, as a candidate for the United States Senate; and at the same time I beg leave to tender to them my profound gratitude for the kindness expressed to me in their resolutions.

Several of the survivors of the wreck of the steamer *Indian* have arrived in Boston in a very destitute condition. They are generally Hungarians. Sums of money have been contributed for their relief.

PERSONAL.

List of Americans registered at the Banking Office of Lansing, Baldwin & Co., No. 8 de la Bourse, Paris, from Nov. 10, to Nov. 17, 1859:

NEW-YORK.
A. W. Ketcham,
L. H. Simpson and wife,
A. B. Brinkerboff and daughter,
R. S. Garnett, U. S. A.,
Rev. J. P. Labagh,
C. H. Marshall, Jr.,
Jno. Bigelow and family,
P. S. Mills, Jr., and wife,
Wm. H. Seward,
Geo. B. Butler, Jr.,
Wm. Bell,
Wm. N. Bell,
A. Van Bergen,
C. M. Hinman,
H. Bleecker, Jr.,
R. Douglas and wife,
Rev. S. Reed,
L. Duhain, Jr.

OHIO.
Dr. T. T. Seeze.

CONNECTICUT.
J. W. Hooker, M. D.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.
G. J. Wentworth.

GEORGIA.
John S. Coleman.

The *Journal de St. Petersbourg* announces the arrival of Schamyl at Kalouga, the town selected for his residence. He was attended by his son and three murides, and alighted at the principal hotel of the place. The next day he paid a visit to the Governor, and afterwards went to see the house intended for him. He was particularly struck by the black marble busts of two Greek philosophers in one of the rooms, and after many questions respecting the persons they represented, he requested to have them removed, as his wives would be frightened at the dark faces. He expressed himself perfectly satisfied with the house and locality in which it was situated.

The Assembly of Modena having in its last sitting decreed that the domain of Castelvecchio, which is national property, should be presented as a gift to Dictator Farini, the latter immediately returned thanks in a letter, in which, however, he respectfully declined accepting the donation. Thereupon, President Malmusi and some Deputies waited upon M. Farini, in order to persuade him to accept; but he replied, "Gentlemen, do not deprive me of the glory of dying poor." This disinterestedness has created a great sensation at Modena.

An amusing account of the capricious manner in which the ex-Duke of Modena was in the habit of conducting public business is published. In one case, where a musical master begged to be allowed to retire on full pay, his Highness sent a reply to his Minister, the reply consisting of a reversed musical note, thus indicating that the poor maestro was not to receive a farthing.

Hon. Henry Stanley, son of Lord Stanley, of Alderley, whose reported conversion to the faith of Islam created a sensation, last Spring, is about to leave Siam for England. The Macclesfield (Eng.) *Courier* vouches for his "unabated regard for the creed of his native land."

Dr. William P. Seymour, of Troy, N. Y., has recently been elected to the Chair of Materia Medica and Therapeutica, in the Berkshire Medical Institution. Dr. Seymour at present fills the same Professorship in the Medical Institution of Castleton, Vt.

A monument has been erected in the cemetery at Swampscott, Mass., on the spot where lie the remains of the twelve men who perished by the shipwreck of the bark *Tedesco*, of Portland, Me., at Swampscott, in January, 1857.

Bishop Atkinson, of North Carolina, is sick at Richmond, Va., with varioloid. His grandchild had died with small-pox, and Mrs. Atkinson had been attacked, but had recovered.

LITERATURE AND ART.

Two young aspirants for literary fame are about to make their first appearance in the world of letters. The one is Mr. W. Winwood Reade, a nephew of the celebrated author of "Never too late to Mend." His book—to be entitled "Liberty Hall, Oxon."—is announced for the commencement of December, and, like "Tom Brown at Oxford," will be a novel of college life. The other candidate is a lady—Miss Crichton—who made a successful *début* at Drury-lane Theatre a few years since in Meyerbeer's opera of "Robert the Devil." Since that period she has been residing in Italy, where a dangerous illness so impaired her vocal powers, as to compel her to relinquish her profession. Her work, "Before the Dawn," is intended to illustrate the condition of the people of Italy previously to the recent struggle.

At the time of his death Leigh Hunt was collecting a complete and final edition of his poetical works. The greater portion of them received a finishing touch only a month previously to his death, and it is much to be regretted that he did not live to see the proof-sheets. The literary world, however, will not be disappointed, as his son, Mr. Thornton Hunt, the well-known journalist, has finished the work begun by his father.

It was stated some time ago that a manuscript copy of the Gospels, which turned out to be the oldest in existence, had been found in a monastery of Mount Athos, in Asia Minor. The monks of the convent presented it to the Emperor of Russia, as protector of the Greek Church; and His Majesty has charged M. Tischendorff, of Leipsic, a great authority in sacred literature, to bring out an edition of it.

The Lincoln *Times* says: "It is not improbable that Newstead Abbey, the seat of the late Col. Wildman, and formerly the residence of Lord Byron, with its magnificent domain, will shortly pass into the hands of Mr. Charles Seely, of Heighington Hall, who, we are informed, is in treaty for this interesting property."

The two volumes of the *History of England* which Lord Macaulay is understood to have nearly completed, will, it is stated, bring it down to the accession of the Tories to power in the later years of Queen Anne's reign.

The Governors of Harrow School have elected Rev. Henry Montagu Butler, Fellow and Assistant-Tutor of Trinity College, Cambridge, to the headmastership, vacant by the resignation of Rev. Dr. Vaughan.

We (*Galignani*) learn that M. Costa, the well-known *maestro* and conductor of the orchestra of the Covent Garden Theatre, is engaged in the composition of a new oratorio, in which Madame Alboni is to take the principal part.

Prof. Spaulding, who formerly held the Chair of Rhetoric in Edinburgh, and afterwards that of Logic and Rhetoric in the United College, St. Andrews, died, recently, at his residence in the latter place.

At a late general assembly of the Royal Academicians, John Phillip, Esq., was elected an Academician, in the room of C. R. Leslie, Esq., deceased, and Sydney Smirke, Esq., in the room of Sir Robert Smirke, resigned.

Mr. Buckle has nearly ready for publication the second volume of his *History of Civilization.* In this volume the mode of arrangement is much superior to that adopted in the previous volume.

Miss Evans, the authoress of *Adam Bede*, is engaged on a new novel, to be published, like *Adam Bede*, by the Messrs. Blackwoods of Edinburgh.

Dr. Smiles, the author of the *Life of George Stephenson*, is engaged in writing the life of James Watt.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Léonie Chéreau has been tried in a Paris Court for stealing a child in the Tuileries Gardens. The case excited great interest in fashionable circles. The facts briefly were these: Léonie was seduced in Orleans under promise of marriage. In order to secure this, she assented that she had given birth to a child. She was asked to produce it, and then conceived the plan the execution of which was the cause of her appearance in Court. Having ingratiated herself with a simple-minded country nurse in the Tuileries Gardens, she stole the baby she had in charge while her back was turned, and with it deceived all her friends. The jury found her Not Guilty, and she was immediately set at liberty.

A Grand Jury has made a presentment to the Court of Assizes of Essex County, C. W., against the negro population in the neighborhood of Anderson township. The authorities of that place claim that nine-tenths of the crimes perpetrated in that county, according to the population, are committed by the colored people. The Court, in alluding to the presentment, spoke of this class of the community as "indolent, shiftless and dishonest, and unworthy of the sympathy that some mist

## INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 29th-st., near 6th-av.,

is now open for the reception of Pupils. The "PRIVATE CLASS" meets three times a week. This Class offers peculiar advantages to Young Ladies, who have left school, and wish to pursue with masters a course of HISTORY, LITERATURE, LANGUAGES and MUSIC. For the latter accomplishment, the most distinguished talent is secured.

An omnibus will be provided for pupils residing at a distance.

R. F. I.

The Winter term of the ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, at Nyack-on-the-Hudson, will commence November 21.

For admission or Circulars containing full particulars address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE.

Prof. L. J. BOECK and Dr. J. ADELBERG have established at No. 146 East 23d-st., between 3d and 2d-avs., an Institute for the theoretical and practical instruction in all the branches of exact science, and submit the same to the patronage of their friends and the public on the following plan:

I.—PREPARATORY CLASS.

Preparatory instruction in all the common English branches, the elementary branches of Mathematics, principles of Natural Philosophy, Latin and Modern Languages.

II.—MATHEMATICAL AND PHYSICAL DEPARTMENT.

1. ENGINEERING: Surveying and Leveling, &c., &c.—Practice in the fields with the instruments.
2. ARCHITECTURE.
3. MECHANICS.
4. ASTRONOMY and NAVIGATION.

III.—CHEMICAL AND GEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

1. GENERAL CHEMISTRY—inorganic and organic.
2. ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY—Qualitative and Quantitative.
3. APPLIED CHEMISTRY—*Technology*—Agricultural Chemistry, Manufacturing Chemistry, &c. *Mining and Smelting Sciences*—Mineralogy, Geology, Metallurgy.
4. PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY—In its influence on industrial development.

The Institute is provided with instruments, apparatus and collections for demonstration and practice. The Chemical Laboratory adapted to scientific research and practical work.

A Polytechnic office for chemical analysis and tests is connected with the Institute.

The best City references given.

YOUNG LADIES SEMINARY.

STAMFORD, CONN.

The Winter Term opens Jan. 4. Terms, for board and tuition in the English branches and Latin, $225 per year. Professors of the highest standing from New-York City, instruct in natural sciences, music, modern languages and painting. For circulars, apply to the Principal, Miss AIKEN.

CHEMISTRY APPLIED TO THE ARTS.

The undersigned would respectfully announce that he is prepared to receive pupils in his Laboratory for instruction in Chemistry applied to the arts, Pharmacy, Chemical Analysis and Toxicology.

A. DU BERCEAU, M. D.,
Late of the Laboratories of the University of Paris,
No. 252 9th-av.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

On Washington Square, No. 218 4 h-st., corner of Macdougal, (Messrs. CLARK and FANNING, Principals.) Male pupils of all ages received at any time, and prepared for business or college. School quarters begin Nov. 29, Feb. 6 and April 6.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES, NO. 920 Broadway, F. Martinelli, Principal. Instruction given in French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Greek, Hebrew and English. Classes are formed day and evening. Terms in classes $10 per quarter. For circulars and further information apply as above to F. MARTINELLI.

BUSINESS WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHMETIC.—MR. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, has two private desks just vacant, which may be secured by new pupils at only $15 for a full commercial course. Regular terms $25. Ladies' cheap writing class $3.

$32 50 PER QUARTER. ASHLAND INSTITUTE, GREENE Co., N. Y. Rev HENRY J. FOX, A. M., Principal. Students (either sex) received any time.

FRENCH CLASS.—$2 FOR TWELVE LESSONS.—Mme. A. GRIEUMARD, Brevetée de l'Université de France, Academie de Paris, respectfully offers to schools or private persons convenient lessons in the French language, and can give unquestionable references. No. 43 West 13th st.

ARMENIA SEMINARY—ARMENIA, DUTCHESS Co., N. Y.—Rev. D. GAGE, A. M., Principal. First-class Boarding School, for both sexes. Terms low. Circulars sent upon application. Winter Term, Dec. 15.

EVENING FRENCH COURSE—BY MONS. FABREGON and OUDIN, Instructors in the French department of the Free Academy, Cooper Institute, Room 24, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, (with Gymnasium,) Broadway, S. E. cor. 18th-st. Circulars at the School.

## TEACHERS.

LESSONS.—A GERMAN (PROTESTANT) LADY, experienced in tuition, wishes to give lessons in French, acquired in France; German, English in all its branches. Italian and Drawing. Highest references. Address, E. F., Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

A COMPETENT FRENCH TEACHER WANTED.—A single gentleman, at No. 45 2d-av.; he must be a thorough disciplinarian. Apply on the 2d, 6th and 9th, between 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

A GRADUATE OF HARVARD COLLEGE desires a situation as teacher at the south. Address HARVARD, for three days. Box No. 159 *Times* Office.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two single gentlemen, may be accommodated with board and a large, pleasant front room, with large pantry, on second floor, by applying at No. 64 West Warren-st., between Henry and Clinton sts. Location convenient to Wall-st. and south Ferries. Unexceptionable references given and required.

BOARDING.—ROOMS FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, with or without board, at the large mansion house, with piazzas, in the midst of beautiful gardens, as the E. of 55th-st., near the East River; take 3d-av. cars to 56th-st.; the only house between 1st-av. and the river.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, (without children,) who can bring good references, can be accommodated with a room and bedroom in a strictly private family. Apply to No. 324 2d-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

BOARDING.—VERY PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH board—one on the second, and room and bedroom on the third floor—can be obtained at No. 151 East 13th st., between 2d and 3d avs. Location one of the most desirable in the City. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BED Room may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square; also, single rooms. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms to let, with board, in a first-class house, to single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives. References exchanged. Apply at No. 141 West 34th-st.

BOARDING.—APARTMENTS FOR A GENTLEman and wife, or a single gentleman, at No. 303 Broome-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—THE ADVERTISER will let, with board, to an agreeable gentleman and wife, a couple of nicely furnished rooms on second floor. Has no other boarders. House contains all modern improvements, and is pleasantly located in Sackett-st., within 4 minutes' walk of either cars or ferry. Address L. Y., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or single gentlemen, may find pleasant rooms, for the Winter, in a pleasant neighborhood, convenient to Fulton or Wall st. ferries. Apply No. 87 Hicks-st., corner Pineapple. Reference required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PARTIES WISHing to secure rooms for the Winter, can be accommodated on favorable terms at No 79 Sands-st. The house is large and pleasant and contains all modern conveniences. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—WITH PLEASANT parlor and bedroom, at No. 170 Washington-st., between Concord and Nassau sts., five minutes' walk from Fulton and Wall-st. ferries; references required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO OR THREE gentlemen can be accommodated with partial board in a private family, in a pleasant location. Apply at No. 78 Willoughby-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE AND small room, on third floor, may be engaged by gentlemen, with partial board, in a private family at No. 282 Henry-st.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, AN unfurnished room in a strictly private family, where there are no other boarders. Would take breakfast and tea with the family, if agreeable to them. Location between 7th and 9th avs., and 14th and 23d sts. Address Mr. ALBERT, care of John Aiken, Druggist, corner Spring and Hudson sts.

ROOMS TO LET AND BOARD FOR THE WINTER—By an old widow lady quite alone. Can spare a furnished parlor and bedroom, with grate, also a few small rooms separate, and board for the winter. The chief object is nice genteel persons for company. This is no boarding house. Call for a few days on second floor of No. 254 9th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

NO. 401 FOURTH-STREET, BETWEEN Broadway and 2d-av., to let with board, front parlor on second floor, and two large hall rooms. The house and situation are pleasant; and as well as a first-class table will be found the comfort and pleasantness of an elegant home. Dinner at 6. Reference exchanged.

IN THE BROWN-STONE HOUSE, NO. 23 Willow-st., Brooklyn, three minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry, a pleasant room with board, furnished or unfurnished, suitable for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. Also, a single room.

SUITE OF ROOMS TO LET WITH BOARD at No. 19 Union-square, (Broadway, above 15th-st.) This is one of the pleasantest locations in the City. Also, two single rooms. Dinner at 6. References given and required.

A PLEASANT PARLOR ON THE FIRST floor will be let with or without board, to a gentleman and wife, or two single men. Terms moderate. No. 663 Greenwich-st.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT PARTIAL BOARD, to two gentlemen; a pleasant room on the second floor. Apply at No. 41 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights. Terms moderate.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS WITH OR WITHout board, for a small family or single gentlemen, at No. 163 Lexington-av., between 31st and 32d sts. Persons of religious or strictly moral habits preferred.

## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—THREE CARTS, IN GOOD WORKing order, will be sold cheap, by applying immediately to W. FITZPATRICK, Hamilton-av., near Penny Bridge, South Brooklyn.

## REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FARM FOR SALE AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—About one hour and twenty minutes distance by the M. & E. Railroad from New-York City. Sixty acres of fine arable and pasture land, rich, loamy soil, with muck in abundance for manure, about equally divided into high and low land, almost all under cultivation, about twelve minutes' drive from the depôt, over the best road in Winter and Summer, and through the nicest streets, in the direction of the most modern improvements of the town, situated on a gentle slope, high and dry, it commands one of the finest views of the Morris County hills and valleys; Boonton, and many other interesting points of the surrounding country, so celebrated for revolutionary reminiscences, magnificent scenery, delightful drives and salubrious climate, and is unsurpassed as a building site for convenience to depôt, beauty of locality and facility of approach. There is an abundant spring of delicious water on the premises, capable of being brought to the highest point of the place, and five to seven acres on the hill-side of heavy straight locust and other timber for all useful, ornamental and domestic purposes, together with an apple and peach orchard. The improvements on the place consist of a barn corn-crib, new brick-milk house, farmer's house, &c. The place, which is in the immediate vicinity of the fine improvements of Messrs. Stephen Whitney, Howland, Cobb, and Bonsall, possesses every requisite to make it, at a very moderate outlay, one of the most delightful and prettiest about Morristown—must be seen to be appreciated. The gas-pipes from the town reach within a quarter of a mile of the place, and in the town are churches of all denominations, and schools of good repute. For price, which will be found very low, whether intended for improvement, speculation or farming purposes, and terms which will be extremely easy, Address NEW-VERNON, Post-office, Morristown, N. J. Respectable brokers treated with. No offers of exchange or trade noticed.

PAPER MILL FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—Is situated in the town of Pittstown, Rensselaer County, N. Y., on the Macadamized road, 12 miles from the city of Troy. The mill is 35x35 feet, three stories high, built of wood, with good stone foundation; has 2 overshot water wheels, viz., one 15 feet in diameter, and the other 30 feet in diameter; 2 engines, with 30 in bars and cylinder washer; 1 rag cutter, 1 rag duster, 1 screw-press, 1 54-inch cylinder machine, with 3 iron cylinder dryers; 1 set of calenders, with 1 paper roll and 2 iron rolls; has been run in the manufacture of tea, tissue and straw paper. There will be sold with the mill about 28 acres of land, (including what is under water in the pond,) also 2 dwellings, 1 storehouse, 1 barn and shed. The property is well located. Freight from Troy to New-York $1 25 per ton. A supply of straw can be obtained in the vicinity and delivered at the mill; usual price $6 per ton. The property would be a good investment for any person with a moderate capital, and is offered at the low price of $4,500. Inquire of A. & W. ORR & CO., at their office, State Dam, Troy, N. Y., or of A. ORR, No. 41 Park-row, *Times* Building, Room No. 2, New-York.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE ON Staten Island, opposite Perth Amboy, and within ten minutes' walk of the steamboat landing, and railroad depôt, now in course of erection, consisting of a large house, built in the most substantial manner, containing nine rooms, and a large parlor, handsomely finished marble mantels, &c., large barn, stable and carriage house, plenty of good soft water, fruit of all kinds in abundance; also, a beautiful building site, containing ten acres of land on an elevated spot near the shore, commanding a fine view of Perth Amboy and the surrounding country near the steamboat landing. Persons doing business in the City, desirous of living in the country, will find the above a beautiful location; the steamer *Thomas Hunt* leaves the foot of Whitehall-st. daily for the Island, and in the spring the railroad will be completed, affording access every hour in the day. Apply to C. M. TURNER, on the premises, Trotter's dock, Staten Island.

BROADWAY PROPERTY.—TO LEASE FOR 20 years, with renewal of 20 years further, a valuable frontage of 73 feet on Broadway, extending in part to the street in the rear. The situation is one of the most desirable on Broadway.

Also for sale—A valuable corner lot on Broadway, running through to the street in the rear.

Also—A valuable lot on Franklin-st.

Also—A valuable lot on Reade-st.

Also—Two lots on Cherry-st., 50x160 feet, near Pike-st.

Also—Several parcels of vacant lots on and near the Central Park. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.

PARTITION SALE OF VALUABLE DOCK PROPERTY.—The attention of ship-builders, persons requiring a deep water-front, capitalists and others, is particularly called to the sale in partition of valuable dock property, including parts of two blocks from 1st-st. to the East River, at the foot of North 21st-st., Williamsburgh, having fifty feet front on 1st st., on Water-st., and the river, and about 360 feet on North 20-st.,—which will take place on MONDAY, Dec. 5, instant, at 12 o'clock noon, under the direction of S. M. Mercker, Referee, at No. 389 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Sixty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY IS OFFERED to purchase at a bargain a beautiful country-seat near Peekskill, on the turnpike leading to Lake Mahopac. The house is furnished throughout and ready for immediate occupancy. The property will be sold with the furniture, stock, horses and carriages. Terms liberal if sold immediately. The owner desires to go South, and will sell the whole at a great bargain. For further particulars inquire of JOHN M. COUGHLIN, No. 89 Beaver-st.

FOR SALE—50 ACRES OF THE VALUABLE farm of the late Theodorus Bergen, in the City of Brooklyn. This property is located on 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th avs., 54th, 55th and 56th sts., commanding the best and most extensive view of New-York Bay and City, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Newark. Greenwood, Bay Ridge and Hamilton-av. cars constantly passing the property, and only 30 minutes to the Ferry. Apply to T. W. BERGEN, Exr., No. 30 Vesey-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR NEW-York property, a valuable farm of 60 acres in New-Jersey, two hours from New-York, five minutes' walk from railroad depôt. There is upon the farm a very convenient house, ice-house, barns, carriage house, cow stables, two tenant houses a quantity of the choicest fruit. Situation most beautiful. For further particulars, apply to GEORGE H. SNOWHILL, No. 197 Greenwich-st. Other property for sale or exchange.

SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT NEWBURGH—One mile west from the river, commanding beautiful views of the Hudson and inland country, 60 acres, in a high state of cultivation, watered by never-failing streams, fine orchard, &c. For particulars apply by mail, or to W. R. and C. L. BROWN, Newburgh, N. Y.

FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, N. J., WITHIN ONE hour of the City—Llewellyn Park;—it is a tract of 500 acres of land divided into country places of from five to ten acres each, and enjoying the right to a private park of 50 acres. For terms, maps and other particulars, apply to the proprietor, L. S. HASKELL, No. 44 Cedar st., New-York; or, Eagle Rock, Orange, N. J.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE and brick English basement house, replete with all modern improvements; house 16x52; lot 100; five lines of cars and stages within a block; will be sold at a sacrifice; $7,000 can remain. Apply on premises, No. 349 West 22d-st.

FOR SALE—PRICE $6,000—A COMPLETE COUNtry seat, containing 38 acres, in Westchester County, near Lake Macopac. Buildings nearly new. Fruit of all kinds, in great abundance and choice. Extended view. One-half hour from Railroad. Apply to ALEX OSTRANDER, No. 61 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE on 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; price $8,000. Part can remain at 6 per cent. Also two lots on 5th-av. and 110th-st. Also lots on 106th and 118th sts., between 4th and 5th avs. S. EDDY & CO. No. 51 Liberty-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—FARMS, COUNtry residences and building sites, in Bergen, Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties, for sale cheap, by S. SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer and Real Estate Agent, No. 31 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ON THE WEST SIDE OF LEXINGton-av., between 39th and 40th sts., one four-story and high stoop, fine stone-front house, just finished, containing all the modern improvements. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises.

FIRST-CLASS FARMING LANDS IN IOWA will be given in exchange for stocks of merchandise. Where the amount is sufficiently large, part cash will be paid. Letter addressed to Box No. 610 Post-office, Bridgeport, Conn., will receive immediate attention.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE COTTAGE HOUSE No. 292 West 24th-st., fitted up with every convenience, and in perfect order. Apply to THOMAS R. JACKSON, No. 229 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY, FIRST-CLASS, high stoop, brown-stone front house, No. 40 East 22d-st. House heated by hot-water furnace. Terms easy. Inquire of CALDWELL & JONES, 96 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.—A BEAUTIFUL residence on the west shore of the Hudson, in Rockland County, for sale cheap.

S. SEYMOUR, No. 31 Pine-st., New-York.

WE HAVE A SMALL AND VERY CHEAP parcel of lots on 83d-st., near 8th-av., to be sold immediately for cash. SAMUEL BEAMAN & CO., No. 1,078 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE BRICK HOUSE No. 17 Phelps-place, East 30th-st., all modern conveniences. S. COCKCROFT, 13 Merchants' Exchange.

WANTED—WESTERN LAND, FREE AND UNincumbered in exchange for improved property. Inquire of F. A. PADDOCK, No. 80 Nassau-st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE AND TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEYS and MAPS, Patent Office and other Drawings handsomely executed by GEO. E. WOODWARD, Civil Engineer and Draughtsman, No. 335 Broadway.

## TO LET.

TO LET—THE STORE AND BASEMENT OF building No. 45 Cortlandt-st., between Broadway and Greenwich-st., well adapted for any wholesale business. Rent until May, 1860, at the rate of $1,500 per annum, with immediate possession. Apply at the office of ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Jr., No. 41 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

TO LET—THE BLOCK OF GROUND BOUNDED by 7th and 8th avs. and 149th and 150th sts. On the property is a large mansion with suitable out-buildings, well-adapted for a public house or hotel, and commanding a fine view of the Highbridge and Harlem River. For further particulars, apply at No. 85 Prince-st., New-York.

TO LET—UNTIL MAY 1 NEXT, THE THREE-story and basement house No. 204 West 20th-st. The house has all the modern improvements in, and is in complete order. Rent low. Possession given in a few days. Inquire of JAMES N. WELLS, No. 167 9th-av.

TO LET—THE SALOON NO. 210 WILLIAM-ST., 100 ft. deep, with a room adjoining, 39 ft. square; 7 bedrooms, workshops for light manufacturing, 3d8 Wm. and 113 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. J. Gilhooly, 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—TWO LOFTS IN REAR BUILDING NO. 413 4th st., being second and third floors of said house. Dimensions 50 by 28 feet. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN & SON, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—NO. 140 FULTON-STREET, SECOND floor, a fine store-room, 25 feet by 90 feet, with light in front and rear wash-room, water-closet, &c. Apply immediately, on the premises, to A. O. MOORE.

TO RENT.—A LARGE ROOM, WELL LIGHTED, in the fifth story of the *Times* Building. Possession can be had at once.

## HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—A GOOD HOUSE WELL FURNISHED, locality between Broadway to 7th-av., and from 8th to 23d-st. preferred. Rent from $1 500 to $1 800 per annum. Apply to STAVERT, ZIGOMALA & CO., No. 148 Broadway.

PART OF A FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—In this City, consisting of not less than four rooms. Address E. S., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

## FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
Issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples and Vienna, and their correspondents.

GAS LIGHT STOCKS FOR SALE,
in various City Companies, paying from Eight to Twelve per cent dividends.
JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 40 Wall st., New-York,
Proprietor of the *American Gas Light Journal*.

COLLECTIONS MADE ON CALIFORNIA,
By A. BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

LOAN FOR $2,500,000—TO PROVIDE FOR THE PAYMENT OF THE FLOATING DEBT OF THE STATE.—The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled "An act to submit to the people a law authorizing a loan of Two Million Five Hundred Thousand Dollars to provide for the payment of the floating debt of the State," hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 26th day of December next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of Two Million Five Hundred Thousand Dollars, for which transferable certificates of Stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days January, April, July, and October, in each year, and the principal reimbursable as follows: Eight hundred thousand dollars on the first day of July, 1866; eight hundred thousand dollars on the first day of July, 1872, and nine hundred thousand dollars on the first day of December, 1877. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of either of the installments of the said loan, reimbursable as above specified, not less than $5,000. Proposals will also be received at the same time and place, for the same loan, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable quarterly as above specified, and reimbursable at the times above named, and the Commissioners of the Canal Fund will accept the whole or such portions of such proposals for each installment of said loan at five or six per cent. interest, as they shall deem most advantageous to the interests of the State. All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the payment of the floating debt of the State," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department at Albany.

The money will be required to be paid, five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on or before the 24th of December next.

Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York, or the New-York State Bank in the City of Albany. Interest on the loan will commence on the first day of January next, and the holders of the stock residing in the first and second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State will receive the interest on the Stock held by them, quarterly, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York; all other Stockholders at the New-York State Bank in the City of Albany. Dated Canal Department, Nov. 26, 1859.

ROBERT CAMPBELL, Act. Gov'nor.
S. E. CHURCH, Comptroller.
I. V. VANDERPOEL, Treasurer.
LYMAN TREMAIN, Attorney-General.

CANAL DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, NOV. 26, 1859.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund have adopted a resolution that the payments on the floating debt shall be made on and after the 26th day of December next; notice is therefore hereby given that all Canal Commissioners' drafts payable out of the proceeds of said loan and dated before the first day of January, 1860, on which payment will be claimed, will, on being presented at the Department, be paid in accordance with the said resolution.

N. S. BENTON, Auditor.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1859.

THE SUBSCRIBER, IN PURSUANCE OF a resolution approved by the Board of Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, will sell, through E. H. LUDLOW & CO., auctioneers, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of December next, at 12 o'clock meridian, the following parcels of the stock of the said Company, (unless the instalments now due are previously paid), standing in the names of stockholders who have neglected to make payment of the instalments called therein, upon the requisition of the Board of Directors, made pursuant to the act incorporating said Company, viz:

| | Shares. | No. Certificate. |
|---|---|---|
| James Aiken | 83 | 642@646 |
| Jandentext Bondt | 10 | 3497 |
| Robert Benson & Co | 10 | 1297 |
| John Baines | 7 | 1726 |
| John Peter Grant Dallas | 117 | 1513 |
| Rev. H. Ward, (on London Books) | 150 | 53 |
| S. F. Satterthwaite | 12 | 5473 |
| R. Raphael & Sons | 10 | 4438 |
| Frederick Ludwig C. Von Vely Jungken | 12 | 1797, 1798 |
| A. S. Van Raalte & Son | 20 | 3642, 3652 |
| William Flint | 1/2 | 26 |
| Frank Fullagar | 1/2 | 26 |
| Andrew Buchanan | 1/2 | 53 |
| John Cerrar | 1 | 3919 |
| Duncan, Sherman & Co | 50 | 3321, 3332, 3373 |
| Samuel Jones, Trustee | 9 | 462 |
| Otto Wolfsohn | 20 | 5313, 5315 |
| Magdalen Isaacs | 4 | 109, 4108 |
| P. E. Norton | 47 | 225, 5341 |
| Milton McConnell | 1/2 | 3 |
| Total shares | 555 | |

The sale will be for cash, and the company will issue new certificates to the purchasers. By order of the Board.

J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI R. CO., (Eastern Division,)
No. 88 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1859.

PERSONS HOLDING CERTIFICATES IN the RUST created under an agreement bearing date Dec. 15, 1858, are hereby notified that the anual meeting provided for in the 11th article of said agreement, will be held at the office of the Trustees, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th of December next, at 12 M. A punctual and general attendance of parties in interest is requested.

EDWIN DARTLETT, Chairman of Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE DEL. & HUD. CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1859.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Three and a half per cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after Wednesday, the 21st inst., at the Office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place. The Transfer Books are now closed and will remain closed until the morning of the 19th inst. By order of the Board

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., CORNER 27TH-AV. AND 27TH ST.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1859.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THIS COMpany offers to the holders of its bonds, due Dec. 1, 1860, one-half cash and the balance in first and only mortgage bonds, due in 1875, upon terms which it is believed may be satisfactory to the holders. For particulars inquire at the Treasurer's office.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, NO. 67 BLEECKER-ST.,
October 20, 1859.

NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.—IN ORDER TO avoid and correct incidental errors, and to furnish information that is wanted, the Trustees request the depositors in this institution, having accounts not acted on for more than seven years, to send their pass-books to the Bank to be written up, in direction of the Trustees.

JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN, Sec.

TREASURER'S OFFICE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS,
November 19, 1859.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Treasurer of the State of Illinois will, on the first day of January, 1860, and from day to day thereafter for thirty days, at the American Exchange Bank, in the City of New-York, pay the interest on the Public Debt of the State of Illinois.

WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

LOST OR STOLEN—FOUR CERTIFICATES of Stock of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Co., as follows: No. 2,783, dated Oct. 7, 1851, 50 shares; No. 2,284, Oct 7, '53, 100 shares; No. 1,433, June 18, '56, 6 shares; No. 69, Oct. 15, '56, 60 shares. All in the subscriber's name, and of no use to any one, as application has been made for new certificates. By returning the above to No. 12 Bond-st., a suitable reward will be paid.

PHILIP HARMON.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY.—CLEVELAND, Nov. 30, 1859.—$30,000.—Proposals will be received by the undersigned, in Cleveland, Ohio, until the 20th day of December next for $30,000 of the First or Second Mortgage Bonds of the Company for the Sinking Fund.

A. STONE, Jr., President.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Twelve and a Half per cent. upon the capital stock of this Company, payable at their office, on and after MONDAY, Dec. 5, 1859.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' BANK DIVIDEND.—THE Merchants' Bank in the City of New-York has this day declared a Semi annual Dividend of Three and a Half (3½) per Cent., payable on and after the 1st day of December next.

J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 23, 1859.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Interest Coupons purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

FOR SALE—TWO HUNDRED AND SEVENTYFIVE Shares Erie and Kalamazoo Railroad Company Stock. Apply to JAMES G. KING'S SONS.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Coupons bought by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

## INSURANCE.

SECURITY
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 31 Pine-st.
CASH CAPITAL—$500,000.
CHEAPEST AND SAFEST
INSURANCE.
DEALERS RECEIVE
75 PER CENT. OF NET PROFITS.
When preferred a discount from the premium will be made in lieu of participation in profits.
JOSEPH WALKER, President,
THOS. W. IRBSALL, Vice-President.
R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

## WINES AND LIQUORS.

WELLINGTON & ABBOTT,
(Successors to A. Seignette & Co.,)
No. 47 Water-st.,
Sole Agents for
JULES ROBIN & CO COGNAC.
ALEX. SEIGNETTE BRANDY,
GRAPELEAF GIN
DEWDROP GIN.

AT JONES', NOS. 10 AND 12 ANN-STREET—French Calf Dress Boots at $4; Double-soled Water-proof Boots, $4 50. Call and see them before purchasing.

## AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, AUCTIONEER.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, (Monday,) Dec. 5, at 12½ o'clock, at his Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st., near Wall-st.:

| | |
|---|---|
| 20 shares National Bank | $50 each. |
| 25 shares Artisans' Bank | 100 each. |
| 10 shares St. Nicholas Bank | 100 each. |
| 20 shares Manufacturers' and Traders' Bank | 50 each. |
| 30 shares Atlantic Fire Ins. Co. of Brooklyn | 50 each. |
| 10 shares Etna Fire Insurance Co | 50 each. |
| 40 shares St. Nicholas Fire Insurance Co | 25 each. |
| 5 shares Market Fire Insurance Co | 100 each. |
| 46 shares North American Fire Insurance Co. | 50 each. |
| 275 shares Kerosene Gas-light Co | 25 each. |
| 10 shares Manhattan Fire Insurance Co | 50 each. |
| 10 shares Eagle Fire Insurance Co | 50 each. |
| 15 shares Howard Fire Insurance Co | 50 each. |
| 40 shares Firemen's Fire Insurance Co | 17 each. |
| 30 shares Washington Fire Insurance Co | 50 each. |
| 60 shares American Guano Co | 100 each. |
| 40 shares Stuyvesant Fire Insurance Co | 25 each. |
| 10 shares Home Fire Insurance Co | 100 each. |
| 50 shares Knickerbocker Stage Co | 100 each. |
| 10 shares City Fire Insurance Co | 70 each. |
| 10 shares New-York Fire and Marine Ins. Co. | 100 each. |
| 25 shares Great Western Marine Ins. Co | 100 each. |
| 10 shares Columbian Marine Insurance Co | 100 each. |
| 45 shares Excelsior Fire Insurance Co | 50 each. |
| 20 shares Importers' and Traders' Fire Ins. Co. | 50 each. |
| 20 shares Artisans' Fire Insurance Co | 100 each. |
| 20 shares Jefferson Fire Insurance Co | 30 each. |
| 40 shares Knickerbocker Ice Co | 100 each. |
| $7,000 Trevorton Coal and Railroad 7 Per Cent. Bonds. | |
| $6,000 La Crosse and Milwaukie Railroad 8 Per Cent. Bonds. | |
| $3,500 Syracuse, Binghampton and New-York 7 Per Cent. Bonds. | |
| $10 000 Hancock County (Ill.) 8 Per Cent. Bonds. | |

Two notes of Babcock, Phelps & Co., $670 10; $515 70.

Securities received in addition to the regularly advertised list during every sale. Next regular sale on THURSDAY, Dec. 8. Auction Sale of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, or every day, whenever required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st., or Merchants' Exchange, as desired. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale and at the Brokers' Board. Interest allowed on deposits and dividends collected. Sales also made of real estate at public or private sale, when desired.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer, Broker and Banker,
No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

THOMAS J. MILLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF PRIVATE GALLERY of Original modern Paintings, Studies and Sketches, composing the entire collection of that distinguished artist, Mr. T. P. Rossiter. The catalogue will embrace many of his works never before exhibited, including the three celebrated pictures which obtained the gold medal of honor at the Great International Exhibition at Paris in 1855—now offered for sale in consequence of his moving into the country, that his time may be wholly devoted to large historical works.

THOMAS J. MILLER will sell at auction, on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 19, 1859, at the Academy of Design, 10th-st., near Broadway, the entire collection as above, among which may be enumerated, "The Wise and Foolish Virgins," "Primitive Life," and "Giorgione and Companions going to the Lido," the three paintings which received the award of the gold medal of honor at the great French Exhibition, 1855; "The First Lesson," "Washington and his Family at Mount Vernon," "The Patrician," "Country and City Postoffices," Isola Bella," "Syrens," "Tired of Play," "Trio," "Italian Coast," "Mountain Scenery," "Joan of Arc in Prison," together with many smaller works never before offered for sale. The pictures will be on view gratuitously, from Monday, the 5th, until the time of sale, from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M., and on the three evenings preceding the sale. Catalogues may be had at the exhibition, and at the office of the auctioneer, No. 11 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

EXECUTRIX SALE OF JEWELRY.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Dec. 6 and 7, at 10½ o'clock, at our salesroom—Large sale of an Importer's stock of fine English gold watches, diamond jewelry, &c.—By order of the executrix of Charles Brumly, deceased, his entire stock, removed from his place of business, No. 122 Fulton-st., to our salesroom, for the greater convenience of sale, consisting of a large stock of fine English gold watches, by the most celebrated makers. Also, wat